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Paducah Daily Register, "Paducah Daily Register, August 14, 1906" (1906). *Paducah Daily Register*. 338.
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PADUCAH DAILY REGISTER.

Register, Est. May, 1896.
Standard, Est. April, 1894.

PADUCAH, KY, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 14, 1906

VOL. 26, NUMBER 87

CONFLICT BETWEEN MAYOR AND THE TRACTION COMPANY

MAYOR INSISTS THAT CHILDREN SHALL BE CARRIED AT HALF-FARE, AS LAID DOWN IN THE FRANCHISE, BUT TRACTION COMPANY PERSISTS IN DEMANDING FULL FARE UNLESS CHILDREN HAVE TICKETS.

Mayor Yeiser and Manager Blecker of the traction company are lying up for the fray. The mayor has served notice on the traction company that it must not charge children between 5 and 12 years of age more than half fare. Manager Blecker replies in effect that the children must tender half fare tickets or pay full fare.

The franchise under which the traction company operates specifically provides that children between the ages of 5 and 12 years shall be carried for half fare, no requirements whatever being made that they must go to the company's office and procure half fare tickets.

A case came to the attention of Mayor Yeiser yesterday in which a father started his 8-year-old daughter to Sunday school Sunday morning and furnished the child with six pennies to pay her fare down town and back again. When the child tendered the conductor three cents in payment for her fare he refused it and demanded five cents. The little girl told him that was all she intended to pay.

The conductor, so it is said, told her she would put her on and gave the signal to stop at the next corner. The little girl did not get off, and when the conductor came back in the car a gentleman sitting behind her told her not to get off, that she did not have to pay five cents. She was carried to her destination without paying her fare, and after Sunday school walked home, fourteen blocks, rather than to get on a car and be embarrassed with threats of being put off.

Another gentleman said that he had been forced to pay full fare Sunday for all of his children under 12 years of age, but when the mayor asked him about it he refused to make any complaint to him officially.

Mayor Yeiser states that he expects to see that the terms of the franchise are lived up to by both sides, and that if the company does not comply with the terms of it that he will follow out the instructions of the general council and institute proceedings to annul or revoke the franchise.

Thousands Thrown Off Street Cars For Refusing to Pay Double Fare

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company Insolently Defies Decision of Judge and Hires Two Hundred and Fifty Special Police to Aid in Throwing to Street Passengers Who Refuse to Pay Over the Lawful Fare.

A DAY OF RIOTING AND BLOODSHED IN CITY OF BROOKLYN

New York, Aug. 13.—Unprecedented scenes of rioting and brutality marked an attempt Sunday by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to collect a second fare from passengers to Coney Island, in disregard of Judge Gaynor's decision of Saturday that a second fare was illegal. The custom has been to collect a single 5-cent fare to a point known as King's Highway, the old Brooklyn city line, and then collect another fare to Coney Island.

The disturbances on the Coney Island surface cars and elevated trains that Deputy Police Commissioner O'Keefe and the Brooklyn police looked forward to Sunday because of Justice Gaynor's statement of Saturday that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company did not have a right to demand a double fare to the island took place on schedule time. They lasted from early morning until early Sunday, when the overwrought nerves of the people permitted a panic following a shooting affray in which four persons were dangerously injured by an unknown man, who escaped. At daylight belated ones were still making their way to the city.

More than a quarter of a million people started to Coney Island during the day, and most of them got there, but only after they had passed through trying experiences. And while this enormous crowd was fighting its way to the pleasure resort, incidentally making the record day of the summer, cars were stalled in lines that extended for miles, while the Brooklyn Rapid Transit inspectors argued and pleaded with passengers to pay the second fare, and finally wound up by dragging obstreperous passengers from the cars and throwing them into the streets by thousands.

The company did this with the aid of 250 policemen and a corps of inspectors. A similar number of regular policemen were on hand to preserve order, but failed to do so.

Thousands Compelled to Walk

Men, women and children were forcibly ejected from the cars, from 50,000 to 75,000 were compelled to walk for distances from one to three miles, the first steps were taken in scores of damage suits, and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit representatives defied Deputy Police Commissioner O'Keefe of Brooklyn. Lawyers and lawyers' clerks swarmed about the points where passengers were put off and took the names of witnesses.

As an outcome of the day's doings a committee of citizens is being formed to enforce Judge Gaynor's ruling. Sheriff Flaherty of Kings county was informed late last night of the purpose of the committee, and

that the committee intended to call on him as sheriff to protect them as citizens in upholding their rights. Sheriff Flaherty said:

"I have not been requested to act as yet, and I have not taken the matter under advisement. If such a demand was made and I felt that I should act, my force of deputies is so small that I would be compelled to call upon the governor of the state to give me some militia."

Two women were injured, one so seriously that she may die; another woman and a child came so near death that hundreds of onlookers turned their faces away in horror; innumerable persons were bruised and several were arrested on charges of assault.

Bird Coler Put Off

Among those put off trolley cars was President Bird S. Coler of the borough of Brooklyn. Mr. Coler went peacefully enough after the his wife by taking hold of her arms. "Bouncer" had technically assaulted Mr. Coler then addressed the crowd and told them not to pay a second fare. It was after this that the real trouble started, but what Mr. Coler had said was by no means the cause of the disturbance that followed, for he addressed but a few people comparatively.

Police Take a Hand

The police took an active hand in the trouble in the evening by arresting two Brooklyn Rapid Transit superintendents and three inspectors and a motorman or two for not moving the cars. Blocking the highways was the charge.

At 12:40 o'clock this morning police activity took on a still more active form when cars coming from the island on the Culver route were halted at Avenue F and Gravesend avenue. The conductor started in to collect the second fare. The inspector, Donald Grant, Deputy Police Commissioner O'Keefe and several Brooklyn Rapid Transit inspectors were gathered at this point. Several passengers refused to pay the fare and the inspectors piled on the car and began to drag them off.

Deputy Commissioner O'Keefe gave orders to the police to put the inspectors off the car, and they did so in a jiffy. The cars then proceeded after the police had ordered the motorman to go ahead. He did not go far, however. Just 150 yards away Superintendent Dow F. Smith, who had been arrested early in the evening and was baled out, was seated in his automobile at the side of the tracks. The motorman, when his car got opposite Superintendent Smith and the inspectors, who had been

(Continued on Page Four.)

REPLIES TO FALSE CRITICS

REV. NEWELL TELLS HIS PEOPLE MANY PLAIN FACTS.

"The Power of the Evil" Shown and a Remedy Given.

Sunday Rev. Dr. Newell of the Broadway Methodist Episcopal Church preached two strong sermons to large congregations. In the forenoon his text was "The Power of the Presence of Evil" and at night he told of a "Remedy for All Evils." The following is a part of his strong remarks of his forenoon sermon:

The topic for today is "The Power of the Presence of Evil." The general text is: "Be not deceived. Evil communication corrupt good manners."—First Cor. 15-33. The special text is: "Ye shall know that I have not done without cause all that I have done."

This text here has no theological value; I use it only as a Biblical affirmation of my purpose.

On Sunday, July 29, I preached two sermons which have been received in this city with varied comment. First of all, I wish to say that I never preached two sermons with purer motives or a higher purpose. Persons rarely came into my thought, conditions and principles were before me. Before taking up those great principles for further enforcement I wish to refer to myself. I have never boasted of my purity, and the man that boasts that he is as good as I am does not offend me, but any charge against my moral character, made by any man, anywhere, will be met by me openly, so if you hear any one make any charge reflecting on my moral character, and he will not come with you to see me, nor stand still until you can get me to him, you may know that his charge is false. Further, anybody could kill me; almost anybody has more physical strength than I, but all the whisky makers and sellers, and all the supporters and sympathizers with infamy combined, cannot scare me, and all the money diverted from the treasury of this church by my preaching can be charged to my salary. And now I wish to notice some of the published criticisms. I do not propose to notice the many unkind things which have been said by people who have "talked," but when persons have felt that their views were of sufficient importance to give them to the public press I shall regard them of sufficient moment to at least give them a passing notice.

The mayor of this city, of whom I had nothing to say but good, and for whose efforts to advance the well being of the city I have the largest possible appreciation, and whom publicly and privately I have assured of my good will and support, appeared about as soon as possible in a criticism. He is sorry I did not post myself. Here is what he says: "I have the greatest respect for Brother Newell, and am with him in his efforts to better the moral conditions of Paducah, but I regret very much that he did not post himself better before making some of the remarks about the executive department that he did."

About the first thing a critic does for a preacher is to accuse him of ignorance. "Not posted!" I made but one reference to the work of the executive, namely: "If the statements made before the council and aldermen of this city are true, then the chief of police ought to be impeached because of ignorance of conditions or unfaithfulness to office." Those who were present know that I made special reference to the South Sixth street saloon.

If the statements are not true, then the executive is exonerated; but the mayor in his published criticism does not deny the truthfulness of the statement, but throws the "onus" on the judiciary and says, "On the surface it may look as if we were at fault here at the hall, but if these things are investigated, as fairness would prompt any man to do before making the criticism the Rev. Mr. Newell did, a different phase would be put upon it." Let us see if it were either ignorance or unfairness on my part. I was present and heard the reading of the affidavits setting forth a condition of things at the Sixth street saloon.

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DROWNED IN WALLACE LAKE

UNFORTUNATE DEATH OF C. P. DRAKE SUNDAY AFTER-NOON.

With Friends Was Bathing When Stricken With "Cramps" and Sank From Sight.

Cooper Drake, aged 21, an insurance agent, was drowned in the lake in Wallace Park Sunday afternoon shortly after 3 o'clock. The unfortunate accident happened while the young man was in bathing with several friends and resulted directly from his being taken with the "cramps." Drake's body was recovered a few minutes after it had sunk the last time, several rescuers joining in the work, but too late for resuscitation though most strenuous efforts were made to revive him.

Mr. Drake and Messrs. George Holliday and J. H. Evans went to the park in the afternoon in a buggy. On reaching the lake they decided to enjoy a few minutes in the water. Going to the bathhouse they donned suits and all entered the water and started for the opposite shore of the lake, where is a spring board and the deepest water. En route across Mr. Drake was stricken with the cramps and at once called for help. He and Mr. Holliday were then well in front and close together, and at once Mr. Holliday went to his assistance, but the drowning man struggled so hard that no assistance could be given him. He caught Mr. Holliday in such way as to make his efforts useless and also to endanger Mr. Holliday's life, so much so that the latter narrowly missed a like fate by breaking away from him.

Unfortunately those about were only lads, and they were too frightened to render any help. Their cries, however, attracted others, who came to the rescue, but these arrived too late, for Mr. Drake sank the last time before their arrival. Instant efforts were made to rescue the body, and this was done after perhaps the loss of ten minutes. Though every known effort was made for some time after life was found extinct.

Mr. E. H. Hudson, formerly connected with the Thomas Bridges Sons Construction Company, found the body and brought it out of the water. Mr. Drake was a native of Dallas, Ga., and was 21 years of age. He had been in Paducah about a year, and came here to join his brother, Mr. James N. Drake, in conducting a branch office of the Kentucky Life and Accident Insurance Company. He had formed a wide acquaintance through his gentlemanly conduct and social qualities. Besides his brother here, the deceased leaves his parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. T. Drake, of Dallas, Ga., and several brothers and one sister.

Soon after death was pronounced by the physicians called, the body of Mr. Drake was turned over to Messrs. Matil, Effinger & Co., the undertakers, and removed to their establishment where it was prepared for the grave. When the brother, Mr. Jas. N. Drake, was called to the scene of the drowning, those present were deeply touched over his great distress. His manifestation of grief brought tears to the eyes of many, so evident was his affection for the brother. Not a few turned away to shut from their eyes the scene.

Yesterday forenoon an inquest was held over the body by Coroner Frank Baker, and the evidence was in accordance with the statements above given. The verdict of the jury was death by accidental drowning.

This morning early the body of Mr. Drake was taken to his former home for burial. It was accompanied by Mr. Jas. N. Drake, the brother here, and Mr. C. S. Drake, another brother of Louisville, and his wife, who came to the city yesterday.

The pallbearers who escorted the body to the train were Gilbert Bailey, Zeke Brown, Thomas White, George Grace, Earl Norton and F. Hummel, Jr.

There were no services held here.

BODY TURNING YELLOW.

Michigan Man Smoked Cigarettes to Excess and Died.

Mustkegon, Mich., Aug. 13.—Frank Wilson, aged 35, died here from cigarette smoking. Shortly before the end his body turned yellow from the nicotine it had absorbed.

Lessons From Wrecked Bank Drawn By Chicago Preachers

THE DENOUNCE PRESIDENT STENSLAND IN MOST STINGING TERMS AND EXPRESS REGRET THAT LAW DOES NOT IMPOSE DEATH PENALTY—DECLARE MONEY MADNESS IS BECOMING THE SHAME OF CHICAGO.

Chicago, Aug. 13.—The wrecking of the Milwaukee avenue state bank was the theme of many of the sermons in the local pulpits.

"Is not Paul O. Stensland a murderer? He has wrecked homes, causing death, wrecked confidence and faith in man, and he has done it deliberately. Is not this murder?"

"God forgive him the deaths and the misery which he has occasioned, but we as citizens should give him the justice of the law. It is too bad that the penalty is not capital punishment."

With the defaulting Chicago bank president to serve as a text, Rev. William B. Leach of the Sacramento Boulevard Methodist church bitterly arraigned modern financial methods in his sermon yesterday morning, declaring the state should be held financially responsible for thefts committed under the nose of its bank examiner.

Stensland and the wretchedness which has grown out of his violated trust served as a text in many Chicago pulpits. Everywhere the attitude of the defaulting bank president and his confederates in crime was denounced, and yet held up as more or less characteristic of the great unending struggle for wealth in America of today.

Money Madness Defiles City.

Rev. Orrin R. Jenks of the Advent Christian church declared that through this struggle for commercial supremacy Chicago has become a hissing and a byword among decent people and he cited the recent beef investigation and the corruption known to exist in Chicago politics as other manifestations of the same money madness.

Other clergymen who took Stensland for their text were Rev. John Thompson of Grace Methodist church, who compared the missing bank president to Judas Iscariot in his violation of a sacred trust, and Rev. A. Arnold Ross of the Ryder Memorial Universalist church, who declared that a fugitive bank president, a dishonored cashier and a teller dead by his own hand are among the inevitable results of this unreasoning lust for money and the power which it brings to the possessor.

"Is not Paul O. Stensland a murderer?" was the startling introduction to the sermon delivered by Mr. Leach. After stating his thesis he proceeded to demonstrate in detail. "You are startled. Listen. Too long have press, pulpit and human charity, even justice, temporized and dillyed with such men. It is high time that society called them by their right names—murderers, wreckers of homes, starvers of children."

"I am sorry for the land that gave him birth, proud Norway; far his countrymen who bear with him his shame. The one greedy for amusement always ends in this tragic fashion. A good life ends in a blaze of glory, a licentious life in misery and shame."

High Living Makes Criminals.

"Such examples make not alone hard times and unrest in the business world but they make criminals. High living today is America's chief curse, and yet such men are honored and the misery which he has occasioned, but we as citizens should give him the justice of the law. It is too bad that the penalty is not capital punishment."

"Is there any excuse for him? No, unless the loose morals of the University of Chicago as represented by certain newspaper articles will be an example. Solitary confinement in a prison cell would not be too harsh justice to meet out to him."

"Is there no remedy? Yes, in enforcement of the law and in the demand that the state give ample protection against such robbery. I believe the state ought to be held responsible for every dollar to the depositors. Let the state make good. If these were exacted there would be fewer cases of such flagrant violating of the law as confront us on every hand. May God give us a baptism of righteousness all over our land. We need it in America, a baptism of bible righteousness."

Jenks Arraigns Chicago.

Rev. Orrin R. Jenks of the Advent Christian church likewise chose the defaulting banker for his text, deploring

ing the low moral tone of business in the United States. He said in part: "The choice of Moses was a deliberate decision on his part to forsake Egypt, its throne, its riches, its glory, and to unite himself with a people to whom had been entrusted a true faith, a pure morality, and whose religious life would determine the destiny of the world. It was a choice of the good and pure and true in preference to falsehood with riches and pleasures that endure only for a season. He lost much of the present in order that he might tighten his grip on the future. He lost the riches and pleasures of Egypt, but he won the favor of God, a good name, a high position in the service of humanity and a glory un fading as the heavens."

"Such a choice is the part of wisdom. Look at our city today. It is a metropolis of wealth, a center of commerce that is a power in the earth. But Chicago is becoming a byword and a hissing among decent people because of the immorality within her gates. Corrupt politics, packing house scandals, disgraceful bank failures—these are making her a stench in the nostrils of honest people everywhere."

Says Citizens Are Shamed.

"The rottenness of the bank failure of last week makes every virtuous citizen hank his head with shame. Thousands are embarrassed, homes are wrecked, honorable names are covered with disgrace and some are in sight of prison bars, all because one man chose wine and lust—pleasures that last but for a moment."

Young man, keep your record clean. So shall a good name, enduring riches, the praise and love of righteous men be your sure reward. The opposite is a life of deception, fraud, dishonesty, with possibly a glittering success for a few short days. Sin has its pleasures for a season, but now and forever it remains a terrible truth that the wages of sin is death."

Paul O. Stensland was compared to Judas Iscariot by Rev. John Thompson. Mr. Thompson declared such a man was not the product of a day, the sudden manifestation of a wild impulse, but that the crime was under the surface and needed only an accident to bring it to light.

Compares Stensland to Judas.

"The wind comes," said Mr. Thompson, "and the tree in the orchard falls. And when we bend over the fallen trunk and examine it we find that the life was taken out of it. In serried, aye, are the holes bored by the parasitic insects which, beneath the bark, unseen, have worked the tree's ruin. Stensland, the man who has brought untold misery to those who trusted him implicitly, was like that tree. His fall was not sudden, his crime was not sudden. The crime, its consummation, together with the corresponding decline in the man himself, took five years. He is as Judas Iscariot was. At one time clear before the world, but his master sin only waiting open expression."

"I have greater faith in the morality of a man who has frailty than in the apparently perfect man. He is not for earth; he should be in heaven. If every secret vice and criminal practice would, as some do, redder the nose, blear the eye and make unsteady the legs, how many would, walk staggering down the aisle of every church?"

"The open sin is as nothing to the hidden one. It is in no way as dangerous. It can be seen and met. There are two kinds of dishonesty, that which takes and that which withholds. I would rather take off my hat to the worst helpup man that walks the streets than to the man who runs up a bill at an honest trader's and does not pay it when he can afford to."

"We have lately had two county officials go behind the bars. The bible is not old. It is as new as any other book—newer, in fact, than the daily newspaper that you pick up from the front door step in the morning. In it you find the same stories that you do in the press—different names, but the same lesson, the same sort of facts, the same crimes. And we should heed the words of this book and lead honest lives."

CATHOLIC CIRCLES

STIRRED OVER PROPOSAL TO OPEN TOMB OF ST. PETER.

Archaeologists Curious to Know if the First Apostle's Bones Are Still There.

New York, Aug. 13.—Because an anonymous writer who signs himself "Marcellus of the Old Stones" has written an open letter to Pope Pius X, calling upon him in the interest of historical fact and archaeological research to permit the opening of the tomb of St. Peter, in St. Peter's Cathedral, Rome, for the purpose of settling the question as to whether the tomb really contains the bones of the apostle, Catholic educational circles in this country and Europe have been aroused.

Articles by "Marcellus of the Old Stones" have appeared in most of European Catholic newspapers casting doubt upon there being anything in the tomb popularly supposed to contain the bones of the first apostle. His latest letter was in the form of a direct appeal to the pope, and it was printed in a little European language. The first translation of it in this country at once opened up the question in this city. St. Peter is supposed to have been buried in Rome, and the great main altar in St. Peter's has always been supposed to be over the tomb. The tomb, so far as history tells, has never been disturbed. "Marcellus" hints, however, that at some time it was desecrated and the bones removed.

Archaeologists are deeply interested in the answer which the pope may make. The Rev. Dr. Henry A. Brann, rector of St. Agnes' church, of No. 141 East Forty-third street, who was the first American graduate of the American college in Rome, said last night that the question raised was purely of abstract interest and concerned archaeologists more than it did any other class.

"I have said mass on the tomb of St. Peter in Rome," he said, "and it will always be the tomb of St. Peter, whether his bones are there or not. The Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem will always be the Holy Sepulchre, although our Lord's bones are not there."

"In common with most archaeologists, I believe that St. Peter's bones are in the tomb. There is no question of faith or morals involved in the subject. It is purely a question of fact, interesting to archaeologists, and if 'Marcellus of the Old Stones' is an archaeologist of reputation and not a mere crank, Pius X is not at all unlikely to let the new archaeologists investigate the fact, as Leo XIII allowed historians of his time to investigate the secret historical documents of the Vatican."

"I do not know of a pope in history who was afraid of a thorough investigation of a disputed fact, whether in history, theology or archaeology. The only thing the pope is afraid of is the power of a lie."

Excursion Rates Via the Southern Railway from Louisville.

Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, Col.—\$36.00. On sale daily to September 30th, with return limit of October 31st.

Ashville, N. C.—\$15.95. On sale daily the year round, good returning within six months.

Low Homeseekers Rates to many points in the southwest, west and points in the southeast, west and southwest on first and third Tuesdays of each month, June to November inclusive.

For additional information, tickets etc., call on any agents of the Southern Railway or address,

J. P. LOGAN, T. P. A., 111 East Main street, Lexington, Ky.
C. M. MUNGERFORD, D. P. A., 234 Fourth avenue, Louisville, Ky.
J. C. BEAN, JR., A. G. P. A., St. Louis, Mo.

WILL GIVE \$1 TO EACH CHILD TO TEACH SAVING

Watertown, N. Y., Merchant Has a Novel Plan of Celebrating.

Utica, N. Y., Aug. 13.—A merchant in Watertown, who has been in business in that city for fifty years, will celebrate the all-century anniversary next Wednesday by giving \$1 to every boy or girl between the ages of 4 and 16, not exceeding \$2,000, under the following conditions:

Each child must apply to the secretary of the Watertown Savings, Loan and Building Association before Sept. 1 for a book and deposit to cents 2 weeks for one year.

At the end of the year \$1 will be added to each account, which at any time thereafter can be withdrawn by the owner, with accumulations. It is expected that the habit of saving formed will be continued as the child realizes the value of saving.

A SENSATION

CHAIRMAN McQUOWN RE-SIGNS ON ADOPTION OF MAJORITY REPORT.

Looks Like Combination of Hager Hines and McCreary Against Beckham.

Frankfort, Ky., Aug. 13.—The Democratic executive committee met Saturday afternoon with nine members present in person—Chairman McQuown, Mott Ayres, Briscoe Hindman, G. W. Roark, Finley Fogg, W. A. Lee, J. F. Hawn, A. B. Rouse and Morton Fitch. Chairman McQuown stated that the sub-committee had been unable to agree on the manner of holding the primary, and that the whole committee must decide the matter.

There were two reports, the majority report being signed by Ayres, Fogg and Fitch. It fixes the assessment for the state primary at \$32,300. It also provides for the selection of the primary election officers by the county Democratic committees, subject to the approval of the state executive committee. The majority report was adopted.

The minority report fixed the total assessment at \$40,000, and provided for the appointment of the election officers by the chairman of the state committee. This report was signed by McQuown and Rouse.

Sensation Follows.

A sensation followed the adoption of the majority report. Mr. McQuown resigned as a member of the committee. He said that the primary would not be conducted by law, if conducted according to the provisions of the majority report, because the primary election officers would not be selected as the law provides and he would rather not be a party to an illegal primary.

McCreary's friends contend that he has won a victory, because the appointment of the primary election officers will be according to the plan he contended for in his recent letter.

By some members of the committee and others it is asserted that Mr. McQuown will reconsider his action but that gentleman says that he is done with the committee and he is down and out of the committee for good, as he will not serve on a committee which is going to ignore the law.

It looks now as if Hines and Hager are in control of the committee and as if there is a combination between Hines, Hager and McCreary, because Hines and Hager favored the majority report. It is boldly stated here by prominent politicians that the three named are in collusion to defeat Beckham.

McQuown is a supporter of Beckham, and also of Hager and Hines, but he first prefers the success of Gov. Beckham.

Assessment Schedule.

The following is the assessment schedule for the various offices:

United States senator.....	\$ 6,000
Governor	4,500
Auditor	4,000
Treasurer	3,300
Clerk court of appeals.....	3,300
Secretary of state.....	3,000
Attorney general.....	3,200
Commissioner of agriculture.....	2,200
Supt. public instruction.....	2,000
Lieutenant governor.....	1,000

Total

As there are two candidates for senator, they will have to pay \$3,000 each. The amounts given are the assessments for each race, and the greater the number of candidates for any office the less each candidate will have to pay.

Kentucky Fair Dates.

Kentucky State Fair, Louisville—September 17—22.
Harrodsburg, August 7—4 days.
Fern Creek, August 14—4 days.
Vanceburg, August 15—4 days.
Columbus, August 15—4 days.
Shepherdsville, August 21—4 days.
Lawrenceburg, August 21—4 days.
Springfield, August 15—4 days.
London, August 28—4 days.
Brookland, August 15—3 days.
Mt. Olivet, August 16—3 days.
Guthrie, August 23—3 days.
Nicholasville, August 28—3 days.
Shelbyville, August 28—4 days.
Florence, August 29—4 days.
Ewing, August 30—3 days.
Elizabethtown, September 4—3 days.
Paris, September 4—5 days.
Bardonia, September 5—4 days.
Monticello, September 11—4 days.
Glasgow, September 12—4 days.
Sebree, September 18—5 days.
Hartford, September 19—4 days.
Henderson, September 26—4 days.
Falmouth, September 26—4 days.
Pembroke, September 27—3 days.
Owensboro, October 2—5 days.
Mayfield, October 3—days.

CANAL GROWTH

HAS A POPULATION NOW APPROXIMATING 300,000.

Census Just Taken by Health Department Shows 22,137 and Additions Should Be Made.

Washington, Aug. 13.—According to a census just taken by the health department of the Isthmian canal zone, the population of the zone is 22,137. As the inhabitants of the zone are constantly moving, it was impossible to enumerate all of them, and it is estimated that the number missed is probably about 5,000, bringing the total up to 27,137. In addition to this, the officials point out there should be a liberal allowance, probably 10 per cent, for persons who live outside the zone, but are employees of the commission, and to all purposes are residents of the strip controlled by the United States. This allowance would bring the total up to almost 30,000.

In the city of Panama 15,111 of the inhabitants are natives of the Panama republic. Among other nationalities among the inhabitants in that city Jamaica ranks second with 1,877; Spain has 1,140; West Indies, except Jamaica and Porto Rico, 1,250; United States, 361; Colombia, 869; China, 708; Italy, 245. Blacks outnumber the whites in all the settlements of the canal zone.

According to the latest census the entire population of the canal zone and of the cities of Panama, Colon and Cristobal, which are at the ends of the canal and a part of the canal zone to all purposes, although they are under the Panama government is 57,459.

MILLIONAIRE'S SON PRISONER IN NAVY

Had Enlisted As Seaman But Failed to Return After Leave of Absence.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 13.—J. Raynor Storrs Wells, son of William Storrs Wells, president of the Fairbanks company of New Jersey and several times a millionaire, is a prisoner on board the United States receiving ship Franklin at the naval station here.

Young Wells enlisted as an apprentice seaman in New York a little over a month ago, and later was sent to Newport for training. From there he was ordered to this station for further training, with a draft of thirty other apprentices. He was granted leave to visit his parents and directed to report here with comrades last Tuesday. All the young men composing the draft arrived except Wells.

The naval authorities located him in Philadelphia and he was sent here. The naval officers declined to allow the newspaper men to talk with the prisoner. It was understood several telegrams said to be from his father.

were received by Wells in prison today. He will probably be court martialled.

Young Wells two years ago married Irene Bishop, a Webster & Fields chorus girl of New York. On board the Franklin he is being treated like other prisoners with the usual diet allowed men confined in the brig.

OWES FIRM \$10,000, SO SHOOT HIMSELF

Secretary of National Board of Trade Commits Suicide After Wheat Speculation.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 13.—W. H. Hyres, secretary of the National Board of Trade, shot himself Saturday afternoon in a pasture in the outskirts of the city. The body was not identified until Sunday, and an investigation showed that Hyres was \$10,000 short in his accounts.

Hyres had been speculating in wheat, using money sent to the Board of Trade and concealing the speculations by shifting accounts. He was an expert bookkeeper and accountant and easily deceived his employers. Yesterday he called Clawson, one of the directors of the Board of Trade, by telephone and said:

"George, I'm all to the bad."

"What's wrong?" asked Clawson.

"I'm \$10,000 in the hole and can't get out."

Clawson told him not to be discouraged, that it might not be as bad as he thought it was.

"I never doubted Hyres' honesty," said Mr. Clawson, "and when he told me of the shortage I thought he must be temporarily deranged. We began an examination of the books and have already found \$10,000 shortage. We think it will be more than \$11,000."

In the man's pockets were found \$406 and a membership card in the Knights of Pythias lodge No. 2 at St. Paul.

Hyres was 30 years old. He was married and came here fifteen months ago from St. Paul, Minn.

COLORADO RIVER FLOODS

Houston, Tex., Aug. 13.—The great flood in the Colorado river, which started from the torrential rains in the San Angelo country a week ago, is just now reaching the lower valleys and the farmers are making endeavors to save what they can of their crops. Despite every effort the loss will be heavy, as there are many farms in the "bottoms" from Austin to the river's mouth. The flood is coming very slowly and remains over the land enough to kill what is growing. Additional rains also around Austin make it certain that the flood period will last for at least two weeks, and that the river will leave its banks at many points.

Bank Cashier Is Killed.

Tampa, Pa., Aug. 13.—As a result of their carriage being struck by a trolley car Sunday night, Milton Whetstone of Lansford, cashier of the Citizens' National Bank of Lansford, was instantly killed and Daniel McGeehan of Coal Dale, teller of the bank, had his back broken.

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The Modern Window Decoration

WHILE EQUAL IN DESIGN AND BEAUTY TO THE FINEST ART GLASS MADE. IT CAN BE APPLIED TO ANY WINDOW OR TRANSOM. IT EXCLUDES OUTSIDE VIEW AND ADMITS THE LIGHT IN THE MOST PLEASING AND AGREEABLE MANNER. IT IS APPROPRIATE IN DINING ROOMS, BATH ROOMS AND FRONT DOORS. IT IS ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL DECORATIONS OF THE DAY FOR ALL KINDS OF DECORATIONS.

C. C. Lee, 315 Bway.

Before Trading Your Old Bicycle in on New One See: WILLIAMS BICYCLE CO

Next to Kentucky Theatre on North Fifth street they can save you money, and take your old wheel in exchange. WE WANT AN UNLIMITED NUMBER OF SECOND HAND BICYCLES.

Remember this is the cheapest house in town on Bicycles and everything for bicycles. Parts furnished for any make of wheel. Expert machinists in our repair shop. All work guaranteed.

Don Gilberto

THE TALKING MACHINE MAN OF PADUCAH.

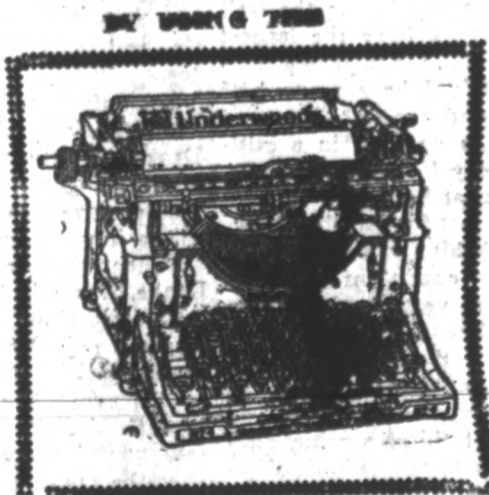
As we are in the midst of hot weather and sleeping is a torture at the present time, and these beautiful moonlights we have at present. Come one come all, and hear his music at 606 S. 4th. st., produced by the only talking machine, not only of U. S. but of the world. The Victor and the Zonophone talking machines from \$10 to \$100 put within the reach of the poor as well as the wealthy. Remember that these machines are the

Leading Machine of the World

Remember my records for sale are \$10, 35c, 10 in, 60c, 12 in, \$1.00. We have high class operatic records from \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00. All the latest leading opera singers from Addalena Patti, Marcella Sembranchi, Caruso and Sontate and Gaze and a great many other celebrated artists of this kind. I will play any piece before purchasing it, so you can see that it is perfect. We don't sell second hand machines or records. Every machine is guaranteed and every record is perfect and new. We don't give discounts nor CUTS in PRICES. We carry a full stock of records and we will repair your broken machines at liberal prices. We will take pleasure in explaining the mechanism of your Zonophone. I have 500 new and latest music from ragtime to the most celebrated operas, and from the greatest bands both America and Europe and Orchestra pieces. My concerts will be from 7 p. m. to 10 p. m. No pieces played twice and we play from 75 to 100 pieces every night. Remember that you can buy the Victor machine, it is no trouble but a pleasure. We will take pleasure in showing you about either the Victor or Zonophone machines, also care of records.

I remain your talking machine friend DON GILBERTO, THE TALKING MACHINE MAN OF Paducah and don't you forget it. 606 S. 4th. St. Paducah, Ky.

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TRAMPS OF DEATH VALLEY

SEARCH FOR FOOD, DRINK AND SHELTER.

Prey Upon Ranchmen—Revenge of One Who Was Ordered to Leave.

What would you who feed an occasional hobo from your back door-step and wonder at his feet worn from tramping over a few miles of well laid roads, his clothes grass-strewn from sleeping in haymows think of a tramp who covers hundreds of miles a year, whose feeding places are from twenty-five to fifty miles apart, whose watering places are equally distant from each other—in short, whose bed and beat, so to speak, are the vast floor of the desert?

Yet there is exactly such a class, real tramps, yet as different from the tramps of cities as day is from night, tramps with nothing to do but eat. They do not have to beg; food comes to them through fear. They do not have to search out sheltering barns at nightfall; a greasewood bush is their shelter, the sands of the desert their couch.

In spite of its arid wastes, in spite of the discomforts and the positive dangers to which even well-equipped travelers on the desert are subjected, says the San Francisco Chronicle, the great sandy plain is come to have a species of tramp all its own, not the outgrowth from civilized places, but an origination of its own, an interesting as well as novel branch of a worthless tribe.

Even Death Valley, the most barren and dangerous of all deserts known to civilized man, has its hoboes who wander up and down its dismal length through all seasons of the year, save the very hottest part of the summer.

The headquarters of all desert tramps are in some small town on the borders of the region over which they wander. Daggett has more than its share of them. So also has Raadsburg, Johannesburg, Ivanpah and all the rest of the scattered settlements that dot the level plain. They are not numerous, these foot travelers, yet in proportion to the population they are probably as plentiful as their brethren of the coast are around San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Their methods of operation are vastly different from those of the coast hoboes. Leaving Daggett, Ivanpah, or whatever little town they have cumbered during the months of greatest heat, some time late in September or October, they strike out alone across the desert. One peculiarity of this class of tramps is that they never move about in companies. Indeed, one desert hobo is usually the sworn enemy of all the rest of his kind. For clothing they have such things as they can beg, possibly a few earn a little money during their months of "idleness" in the town and spend that for clothing, but as a rule they are garbed in more different colors than Joseph, though of more subdued hue.

Over his back the desert tramp slings a gunnysack, in which are a couple of empty tin cans, a beer bottle or two of water and such food as he can beg or steal. Thus equipped, usually without a weapon of any sort, he invades a country which has brought more men to death than any other equal area in the world outside the great battlefields.

Usually his first stop will be some twenty-five miles out at a desert ranch or a solitary mining camp. On the way he travels as slowly as his food supply will let him. The cactus fruit is ripening about the time of year in which he reaches the cactus fields, and this helps him a bit on his way, and there are huge chuckawallas (lizards of two feet in length or more, with edible tails) to be had for the killing, and with these he can live for some time on a small actual ration.

When night overtakes him he sleeps, and by dear experience he knows which water holes he can depend on yet to contain the life-giving fluid. Should one of these "tanks" fail him in time of exceptional drought, he must push on to the next one or retreat to the settlement whence he came. If either of these is too far for him to reach, he dies, as many of his kind have died in the years that are gone, uncared for by man or beast, for not even the dogs of the desert will accompany these tramps on their journeys. Teamsters and prospectors do not stop to bury the tramp when his body is found, which is not often; the sun and the storms of the boundless space take care of him when he dies, as, indeed, they did in life.

But if the water hole toward which he tramps does contain plenty of water, he will sometimes camp near it for several days. To these springs, too, come occasional prospectors, alone save for their faithful burros. When one of these whose "grubstake" was extra large disappears

his taking off is usually charged to the blues. More often, so I am told, by old desert men, some tramp has felled him with a stone, and then, after robbing his saddlebags or the pack on his burro, pushed on into the heart of the desert. It is days before the dead miner is discovered; sometimes the days run into weeks, and then all trace of the murderer has been covered up and he is somewhere far out on the winding white trail, living on the food he committed an awful crime to get.

The circuit of the desert tramps who start out from Daggett frequently runs entirely around Death Valley. From Daggett they go out to the China ranch or to Resting Springs, thence on across lava hills into the Furnace Creek country and down to the old borax works at the north end of the valley. From there it is a short and comparatively safe hike of a couple of hundred miles into some one of the mining camps so that their tramp, all told, reaches very close to three and sometimes four hundred miles.

On this journey water holes are far apart and very uncertain, ranches are scattered, and the network of trails so interwoven by the feet of prospectors and of burros that they become a veritable maze to the man who does not keep close watch on them year by year. To make this circuit requires at least nine months of the year—from late September to the last of May. For the remainder of the year, as has been said, the tramp loaf around some border town, where he has to behave himself, ropes and telegraph poles and wiring men are too near at hand for the committing of crimes.

It is the lonely ranches on the desert that suffer most from this class of wanderers. Coming to the ranch house, they insolently demand food and clothing, and they get it, too. If they do not, the haystack is burned that night, or even the house is set on fire. If the family depends on a spring of water, as likely as not the water hole will be filled with stones and earth; frequently springs along the trail are so treated when the tramp thinks than one of his enemies is likely to pass that way in the near future and depend on the presence of water in the tank for himself and his stock.

One incident of this kind may be told to illustrate the devilish schemes these fellows concoct. A new manager was sent to the borax plant on the northern rim of Death Valley. He was a most excellent man for the work in hand, but he knew nothing of the people with whom he was to deal, and the first tramp who came along was roughly ordered to "get out and stay out." Now the road over which the boraxate from this particular plant was hauled to the refinery was long and dry, and the company had placed wooden tanks at necessary intervals, keeping them for the use of the wagon teams and their drivers. The tramp, angered and revengeful at his and for 100 miles emptied every tank, treatment, set out along this road. The result can better be imagined than described; the next wagon train out, two huge desert wagons, drawn by twenty mules and handled by two men, coming to the first tank and finding no water, pushed on to the next; by the time they reached that the men were well nigh crazed with thirst, but no water awaited them there, and on they dragged their weary bodies until, it is presumed, abandoning the team, wandered away and died.

The wagon and the mules, the latter quite dead, were found two weeks later, but not even the skeletons of the men were ever seen. The desert keeps its secrets better than the sea, and this was one of them. The tramp was followed and some say he was caught. The men who followed him still live on the desert; I have seen one of them; but none can remember whether they caught this particular tramp or not. Possibly a pile of bones could tell if it could speak, for short shrift is meted to the man, be he tramp or mine owner, who meddles with water on the desert. More valuable than gold it is, and worth many human lives when thrown in the balance.

On the desert, too, there is another kind of tramp, by no means a criminal, and yet one of the most interesting characters of the whole West—the tramp prospector. He makes the easiest living of any man in the world, not excepting the promoter of wildcat mines. And, like the promoter, he lives by fleeing the credulous. The tramp prospector is forever discovering a fabulously rich prospect. Back from the heart of the desert he comes, laden with samples, supposedly from his new discovery, but really picked up on the dump of some established mine. Armed with these, it is little trouble for him to enlist the help of some man with more money than knowledge of the desert to develop the "mine."

His first demand is, of course, a "grubstake." This will consist of a burro, or two, if the man can be talked out of them, a sack of beans, bacon, flour, molasses and cooking utensils, as well as other small things needful in the work he says he is going to undertake. Thus provided, the prospector sets out, camps

at some well hidden water hole, and there spends his time until the grubstake gives out. Then, providing himself with still better samples of ore, he returns, reports to his "angel" that there is yet more work to be done ere the best ore can be reached, and, if possible, talk him out of a fresh supply of food. If the backer has not been warned, he usually puts up the \$25 or thereabouts necessary to outfit the prospector, visions of coming wealth held before his eager eyes the while by the miner, and out the wanderer goes again. There are cases on record where one man has thus been flimflammed three times, but twice is usually the limit.

Then, somewhere in the interim between two days, the tramp prospector disappears and that particular camp sees no more of him until memories of his dealings with this particular man have disappeared.

While the affair is wearing off he is operating at some other camp, and so the story goes, year after year, until, eventually, in some of his wanderings, the tramp prospector does strike a gold mine and can live honestly, or until he meets someone who takes reparation out of him with a gun.

THE CAIRO & THEBES R. R.

Work of Grading of Roadbed Begun Yesterday.

Cairo, Ill., Aug. 13.—Things are beginning to get lively above town in connection with the Cairo & Thebes railroad. The Carroll Construction company have had a force of men at work for a week past clearing the ground for the graders, and the latter begin work this week. They have fifteen dump wagons and a grader already here and expect a big lot of equipment here this week. They will have a force of forty or fifty teams at work before the week is far advanced.

They have sublet some of the work in order to hurry it along. Ben R. Thistlewood has taken a sub-contract for from 80,000 to 90,000 cubic yards

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every tooth brush we sell to give satisfaction. If one should pass our examination with some flaw undetected we ask you, as a personal favor, to bring it back and either let us give you a new one for it or return your money, whichever you prefer.

J. H. Oehlschlaeger

DRUG GIST

SIXTH AND BROADWAY

TELEPHONE 63.

A. S. DABNEY

—DENTIST—

Truckart Building.

beginning just north of Davis station, on which he will employ twenty-five or thirty teams. He is to have this work done by January 1. He has engaged seventeen teams from Missouri, which will be here this week.

Another sub-contractor is Hiller, of Carbondale, who will begin work this week also.

A woman is not sure a man loves her until he tells her he does not.

Wise is the man who realizes that he is a fool and tries to live it down.

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a savings account? Mighty smart thing to do. \$1 starts it. We pay 4 per cent on deposits. We invite small accounts.



Mechanic's and Farmers Savings Bank.

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It is a trip of pleasure, comfort and rest; good service, good table, good rooms, etc. Boats leave each Wednesday and Saturday at 5 p. m. For other information apply to Jas. Neeger, superintendent; Frank L. Brown, agent.

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ROUND TRIP TO CAIRO, party of five or over \$1.50 each, without meals; \$2.00 with meals.

Good music on all the boats. For further particulars see

S. A. ROWLER, Gen. Pass. Agent or GIVEN FOWLER, City Pass. Agent. Phone 33.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

For City Judge.
We are authorized to announce
D. A. CROSS

as a candidate for the office of City Judge of Paducah; subject to the action of the Democratic Primary Election to be held Thursday, September 20.

Tuesday Morning, August 14, 1906.

The Insolence of Corporations.

Corporations are more to blame for the bad feeling that exists against them than anything else. They are not satisfied with taking all that is due them under the law, but they refuse to be amenable to the law.

A New York judge decided Saturday that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company could not charge but one fare to Coney Island, and Sunday knowing that a quarter of a million passengers would use their cars to and from that point, the company set to work to deliberately defy the court and employed several hundred thugs to eject from the cars all who refused to pay double fare. As a consequence a day of rioting was spent and hundreds of fights occurred and hundreds of men, women and children injured in being dragged from the cars. The police finally took charge of the lines and arrested motormen, conductors and transit officials who stubbornly refused to move the five miles of cars that blocked the public highways. Hundreds of damage suits will be instituted against the company, and the day's experience will no doubt prove a costly one to the company.

Here in Paducah the terms of the franchise is being violated by the traction company, and double fare charged children unless they have tickets. The mayor has served notice on the company to abide by the franchise, but the company refuses to do so. This refusal on the part of the company will engender bad feeling and be the cause of trouble. Paducah needs the traction company and the company needs Paducah, but when it comes to the traction company defying the authorities and ordering their employees to ignore the law the people will demand and insist that steps be taken to determine whether or not the company can be forced to obey the terms of the franchise.

If a passenger refuses to pay his fare the courts quickly assess a fine against him, and if the company expects protection it must also comply with the law. If any child tinders the conductor three cents for its fare and is refused and put off the car by the company the parents can recover damages by instituting suit against the company.

The Sun Gang.

The Paducah Sun would have its readers to believe that it is in sympathy with any and every move in the city towards the betterment of the morals of Paducah, but that is not true. Among the chief stockholders of that paper are men either directly or indirectly interested in the revenue of over one-half of the dives and grogeries of this city. The operation of saloons in violation of the law, the flourishing of the dens of infamy and the wiping out of Sunday observance means many a dollar for some of the stockholders of the Paducah Evening Sun. Some of them are the "kid-gloved" beasts of prey referred to in these columns, and while they may have some wealth the methods employed in obtaining some of it are not the methods approved by decent people. Those men are known throughout the city as being

a lawless gang, ready to do almost anything for a dollar. There are some people who cater to them in the hope of getting a few of their dollars, but the respectable people of this city have long since taken their measure, and in due course of time they will be shovelled into oblivion. One of its chief stockholders is the man who undertook to call down a member of the general council for his attitude towards the dives of the city and received for a reply that the member had been elected by the decent people of the city and he did not propose to be controlled by the whiskey gang. That Sun gang makes it a business to sneak about under cover to rob the city of valuable franchises, scatter barrooms all over the city, advocate a wide-open Sunday, and everything else vicious that will turn a few dollars into the coffers of enterprises in which they are interested. It is a shrewd scheme of that gang to have a newspaper to prate about being for good morals and the upbuilding of the city so as to obtain the confidence of the people upon whom they prey, but in every instance where the interest of the public comes in conflict with the corporations the Sun is found against the people. It stands for the desecration of the Sabbath where it means dollars to that crowd, and it is the only paper in the city that did not editorially indorse the action of the general council in closing a number of disorderly saloons.

Here is just one sample piece of advice to the public. Watch the Sun and see if it ever comes out for closing the lawless saloons or stands for a strict enforcement of the Sunday law in regard to baseball or anything else reached by the street cars. Let them play you for a sucker if you wish to, but have sense enough to see through the game they are working.

A Questionable Boast.

(Owensboro Inquirer.)

Under the double-caption, "The Dissolving Machine," there is an editorial in the Owensboro Messenger of Friday morning which is as full of egotism as an egg is of meat. In fact, it is a kind of deft to the people. It boasts of some things which the owner of that paper alleges that he has accomplished in Kentucky politics, among which is the tossing of several bouquets at himself for the part he played in the famous Music hall convention, and from which the following is taken:

"We took old Bill Stone away from them at the midnight hour before the organization of the Music hall convention, we dragged Goebel from his bed to fix up a compact with Stone which he and all others had despaired of making."

SOME CHANGES OF AGENTS' ROUTES

C. J. Abbott Will Return to Paducah for American Express Co.

Some changes which are to occur in the local management of the American Express company business are soon to occur. As a part of these changes Mr. C. J. Abbott, formerly route agent for the company in this section but lately in charge of the company's office in Nashville, Tenn., is to return to Paducah and his old place and have his territory slightly changed, while Mr. Wm. G. Boles who has held the route agency here since Mr. Abbott's removal to Nashville, will go to the capital of Tennessee as successor to Mr. Abbott at that point. Another part of the changes referred to will be the removal to Louisville of E. K. Stone, who will take charge of what is known as the Louisville route for the company and have his territory also enlarged from what it has heretofore been.

Mr. Abbott's return to this city, out of which he worked so long will be hailed with pleasure by his host of friends among our people.

A woman at Keighley, England, summoned for not sending her boy to school, explained to the bench that when she attempted to chastise him for not going he threatened to report her to the "cruelty" inspector.

SHORTAGE OF ONE MILLION

STATE EXAMINER REPORTS
CONDITION OF CHICAGO'S
LAST DEFUNCT BANK.

Employees Say Stensland's Son Was Cognizant of the Bank's Shaky Condition.

Chicago, Aug. 13.—State Bank Examiner C. C. Jones has completed his inspection of the affairs of the defunct Milwaukee Avenue State Bank and will forward his report on it to the authorities at Springfield at once. The official was reticent concerning the exact results of his investigation, but intimated that the total shortage discovered is between \$800,000 and \$1,000,000.

The local police and the state's attorney's office continued their inquiries. Inspector Shippy questioned more than a dozen of the institution's employees, seeking information from watchmen, bookkeepers, assistant tellers and other minor officials. One bookkeeper was positive that President Stensland's son was cognizant of the shaky condition of the bank previous to July, the date on which young Stensland claims he first suspected irregularities on the part of his father. Other employees told the inspector of midnight trips to the bank by President Stensland and Cashier Hering. The information is regarded as important.

Stensland in Chicago.

Chicago, Aug. 13.—According to the Chronicle, Paul O. Stensland, the president of the defunct bank, for whom the police in every important city are watching, has been seen in Chicago twice within a week. Two witnesses, one of whom, William Jennings, was for nine years a porter in the bank, told today of having met the banker on the street and exchanged salutes with him. Each time it is asserted, he was accompanied by James Erickson, a nephew.

Thousands Thrown Off Street Cars

(Continued from Page One.)

thrown off by the police, hustled up and tossed women, children and men off in a very lively manner. Commissioner O'Keefe and the police had been devoting their attention to the second car and did not hear what was going on in the first until the inspectors had it about emptied. The police ran up, but the work had been completed, and the motorman had started his car toward Brooklyn in a hurry. The police managed to get all hands on the second cars and keep the inspectors off.

Under Deputy Police Commissioner O'Keefe and Inspector Donald Grant, the police took full charge of the situation at 10 o'clock. They arrested a half dozen inspectors and took more than a dozen motormen to police stations in the neighborhood.

After the police had succeeded in starting traffic shortly before midnight, men in a switch tower turned out the signal lights and locked the switches. This caused an effective blockade and precipitated what for some time threatened a riot of such proportions as to necessitate the summoning of police reserves from the entire city.

Under a threat by the police to break into the tower-house, the railroad officials threw open the switches turned on the lights and the long line of densely packed cars started to move.

When affairs reached a crisis, Inspector Grant went to Dow Smith an official of the road, who had been on the scene with division inspectors much of the evening, and ordered him to command the motormen of the cars to send them ahead.

Smith refused to give the order and was placed under arrest charged with disorderly conduct. When it was found that such a charge would enable the prisoner easily to obtain bail the charge was changed to that of blocking the highway.

Division superintendents, in his absence, insisted in carrying out his programme, and they were also arrested.

Consolatory.

A correspondent of an English paper tells how some one visited a wild beast show and saw a countryman come in bearing unmistakable signs of having had a glass too much. A tiger scratched the back of the hand with which the man grasped a bar of the cage. The laceration was severe, and the pain was great. The sufferer danced about and twirled his shillalah, crying: "Let him out! Let him out! I have me way wid him."

A companion tried to soothe the irate dancer with this near, in promptu: "Never mind, Pat. Sure he only wanted to scrape acquaintance wid ye."

HAD MANY CASES YESTERDAY

WELL KNOWN CITIZEN FINED FOR BREACH OF ORDINANCE.

Jim Taylor Held to Circuit Court for Obtaining Money Under False Pretenses.

Judge Puryear had a rather full docket in his city court yesterday. The cases had accumulated from several days. They were as follows:

F. W. Katterjohn, breach of ordinance in not cutting the weeds from property. Fined \$10 and costs.

Terry Malone, cruelty to animals. Assessed \$10 and costs.

Albert Rogers, disorderly conduct. Left open on promise of doing better.

Frank Johnson, disorderly conduct. Left open for witnesses.

Jim Taylor, breach of the peace in assaulting a one legged negro boy. Mulcted for \$25 and costs.

Jim Taylor, for obtaining money under false pretenses by selling a pistol not his own property. Held to answer to the circuit court in the sum of \$300.

Minnie Gray, for false swearing. Case continued until Wednesday.

Lulu Burch, breach of ordinance in harboring a vicious dog. Dismissed as the dog had been killed.

Earnest Walker, breach of the peace. Case left open for additional evidence.

KNOTS AND MILES.

Improper Use of the Word Conusing to Landsmen.

Even nautical men sometimes make mistakes in speaking of knots and miles. There is an opinion with some that a knot is the same as a nautical mile, whereas it simply means a unit of speed. The Vachtmen's Guide says: "There is a growing practice of making an improper use of the word knot, not only with landsmen, engineer and shipbuilders, but also with those who should know better. The prevailing idea seems to be that a knot is the same as the geographical, nautical or sea mile, and the word knot is used to prevent any possible confusion with the statute land mile. But this is quite wrong. The knot is the cosmopolitan unit of speed employed at sea by sailors of all civilized nations. One knot is a speed of one nautical mile an hour, the nautical being the mean sexagesimal minute of latitude on the earth's surface, so that it is 60 x 60 = 3,600 miles from the equator to the pole, and this is the only mile a sailor knows or uses. The nautical mile is a little over 6,080 feet, the admiralty measured mile (we do not say the admiralty knot), so that one knot is a speed of a little more than 100 feet in a minute, more nearly 101 to 102 feet in a minute; thus on a long line, with a half-minute glass or interval of time, the distance between the knots should be 50 feet or a little over—say 51 feet."

"The word knot is derived from knots on the log line, the number of knots that pass over the ship's taffrail during a half minute or other interval of time giving the speed of the ship in knots. The only occasion, then, on which it is permissible to use the word knot as the equivalent of a length is in tracing the knots of the log line, and then, by a familiar tendency in language, the 'distance between two knots' is abbreviated in speech to the 'length of knots.' By a curious perversity and straining after precision, the incorrect expression 'knots an hour,' to express the speed of a ship, is creeping into general use with the effect of displacing the word mile by knot. No real sailor would say that a rock on the land was half a knot, one knot, etc., away. It is too often urged that the expression 'knots an hour' is so much clearer and definite; but we might just as well measure pressure in 'atmospheres per square inch.'"

Kind of Him.

"No, dear," said he, "I don't intend to have you do your own work after we are married."
"Is that so, dear?" she cooed.
"Yes," he went on, "I have just been looking up your business affairs, and I find you are perfectly able to keep a hired girl."—Detroit Free Press.

The protected cruiser Milwaukee fulfilled all requirements of the government in her four-hour straight-away run of 100 miles out to sea. The speed for four hours was 22.216 knots average. Twenty-two knots were required.

Robert Poindexter, a negro, was hanged at Plaquemine, Louisiana, for another negro, shot and killed two members of the Beuto family last winter.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

About 150,000 persons die every year.

Twenty-five years ago Berlin had 293 telephones. Today it has 35,000.

Hamburg uses \$7,500 worth of blueberries every year for changing white wine into red wine.

San Jose, Cal., recently celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of the raising of the American flag in the limits of the present city.

Billiards were brought into fashion by Louis XIV. of France, in the seventeenth century, because his doctor ordered him to take exercise after his meals.

A leather belt for driving machinery will last thirty years if cared for. The largest ever made was 186 feet long, 5 feet wide, and weighed just over a ton.

Benjamin Turner, who is believed to have been the last survivor of the troop ship Birkenhead in 1852, died at Portsmouth recently at the age of 71.

A tri-weekly "train de luxe" is to be placed in service over the new Simpson route for passengers between England and Italy, via Caalais, Paris, Lausanne and Milan.

Plans for the salt water and high pressure system for the purpose of fire protection to the business part of the city of Seattle have been completed. The plan is modeled after the Philadelphia system.

Some of the restaurants for workmen in Paris are conducted strictly on hygienic principles. Even the napkins are not put into rings and allowed to touch, but are put into marked pigeon holes, and each laborer gets his own upon entering.

Baroness Cederstrom, as plain Mme. Patti, has made as much as \$300,000 in a single year, though at present, it is said, she does not trouble to make more than \$50,000. Melba earns \$150,000 when in full work, and Sarah Bernhardt makes an average of \$70,000.

By a remarkable law of royal etiquette, which has existed for a number of years at the court of Siam, no person is permitted to sleep in an apartment situated above that occupied by the king. A deliberate breach of this rule has on more than one occasion been punished by death.

CLICKS FROM THE WIRES.

Bernard L. Levinthal, who for fifteen years has been chief rabbi of the orthodox Jews of Philadelphia, has been elected chief rabbi of the entire body of orthodox Jews in the United States, at the fourth annual convention of orthodox Jewish rabbis, in session at Trenton, N. J.

The president has appointed J. J. Dunn as supervising inspector of steam vessels for the fourth district at St. Louis. Mr. Dunn is the present local inspector of boilers at Louisville, Ky.

John Black and Will Hagin, negroes, were lynched by a mob of 200 men near Fort Gardner, Polk county, Fla., Thursday. The negroes killed Ed Granger, a white turpentine operator, without provocation.

The correspondent at Vienna, Austria, of the London Daily Express says that locusts are devastating the neighborhood of Debreczin, where crops of 60,000 acres already have been consumed. Desperate means have been adopted to keep back the invasion, but without avail.

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JEWELRY
Artistic
and
BEAUTIFUL

Our showing of Summer Jewelry and Novelties is more extensive this season than ever. Your will be delighted with our display of Rel-pins and buckles, Hair Ornaments, in combs and Barrettes, Silver Card Cases and Purses. We are showing all of the

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MUCH TO DO ABOUT NOTHING

HOW A SMALL RUCTION CAME NEAR PRECIPITATING A LYNCHING.

An Incident of Last Evening Which Though a Farce, Came Near Terminating as a Drama.

An incident which occurred last evening about 6 o'clock in the vicinity of the city scales, on South Second street near Kentucky avenue, came near precipitating a riot ere the throng which gathered in less time than it can be told could learn what was up.

Dr. J. W. Pendley, in driving about the city, saw a wagon load of watermelons near the city scales and decided to buy one. On going to the wagon he found several negroes about and among them Gabe Fletcher, who apparently on purpose got in his way. Not liking this the doctor asked him to step aside a moment and got an insolent reply. Thereupon the doctor unlimbered his good right arm and Fletcher went to grass. Though the negro showed a disposition to resent the blow, he made no attempt to do so until Dr. Pendley bought a melon and started toward his buggy to leave. But as he walked away he kept his eyes on Fletcher and saw him pick up a brick and start toward him. When the negro got near he stopped and instantly Fletcher hurled the brick at him and broke and ran back on the scale grounds and out the alley leading into Kentucky avenue. The doctor gave chase afoot, and as he ran he called out to some parties ahead to stop the negro. Instantly several men took up the cry to stop Fletcher and started after him. Others did the same thing, and with each step the darky took, the number multiplied by fives, tens and twenties, apparently, for the chase had not lasted over five minutes and not over a block had been covered ere there were something like three hundred men in pursuit of Fletcher. And from "stop that man" the cry had become "stop that murderer," etc.

Fletcher was headed off on Kentucky avenue near Third by a couple of men, and in a moment the crowd of pursuers were around him clamoring to know of what he was guilty, and manifesting much inclination to handle him accordingly. There was perhaps never a more scared negro in Paducah than Fletcher, and when his captors started toward the city hall with him he led them a merry chase to get there, being agged on by some rough cussing by those about him. He had been delivered to Lieutenant Potter and hustled down into the bastille below the city hall before one-tenth of the crowd about him knew that he was not a murderer, a rapist or guilty of other foul crime. And it was no doubt fortunate that this was the case for had some one cried out lynch him and a rope had been handy there would have been one less negro in the city this morning without doubt. The crowd would have done the job ere they could have been checked, even if there could have been made a call to check them. This is not putting the statement too strong. When the crowd learned Fletcher's offense at the city hall it was quick to disperse and did so good humoredly and with much comment as to how near the fool negro came to being mobbed for something of which he was innocent.

In attempting to force his way into the city hall and through a door which was being held by the little son of City Jailer Evitts, Wayne Townsend, a ship carpenter, who was drinking, slapped the Evitts lad. Mr. Evitts happened to be near, and on being told of the slapping of the boy he promptly went after Townsend, and finding him in the hall, thumped him a lick or two, and sent him reeling in fact from the building. When Townsend appeared soon after at a nearby drug store his face looked like he had run against a buzz saw. This second incident renewed slightly the excitement about the city hall, but soon quietness again prevailed.

Last night on the information lodged by Dr. Pendley the negro Fletcher was warranted, charged with assault, and will be so arraigned in the city court today. His bond was fixed at \$300, but he made no attempt to give bail.

Concerning the first incident there were many blood-curdling reports in circulation over the city last night. Some of these reports were to the effect that Dr. Pendley had been almost cut to death by the negro, and that in turn the captors of the negro had beat him up, so that he was almost dead when locked up. Dr. Pendley was not even hit by the brick thrown at him, and the negro, though struck some blows by the crowd which gathered about him when he was first caught, was not hurt much by any of the licks.

PASTOR RESIGNS HIS PULPIT

REV. E. H. CUNNINGHAM TO ENTER THE EVANGELICAL FIELD.

Has Been in Charge of Second Baptist Church Eighteen Months. Successful Minister.

Rev. E. H. Cunningham, pastor for the past eighteen months of the Second Baptist Church, located at the corner of South Ninth and Ohio streets, Sunday tendered his resignation of the charge. The congregation was loth to accept the resignation, but upon a statement by Mr. Cunningham as to his wishes and intentions this was done. The resignation, however, is not to take effect until three months hence.

Mr. Cunningham's connection with the Second Baptist Church has been most marked for success. He has proven a most untiring pastor, and through his administration the church membership has been about doubled and the financial strength has been as profitable. He will leave the church in an exceedingly fine condition to whoever succeeds him.

Mr. Cunningham will enter the evangelical field next year, having proven very successful in this line of work. He is indeed at his best as a pastor when conducting revivals, and the church will be a gainer and not a loser by his decision to leave a station for the open field.

BIG SUIT FOR SETTLEMENT

One Party Claims Another Owes Him Large Number.

Several suits were filed in the circuit court here yesterday. The nature of the suits were as follows:

B. E. Whitmer against the General Assembly of American, Benevolent association of St. Louis, for \$125 and an attachment. The amount is that of a judgment secured previously, and the suit is to enforce the judgment and to secure an attachment if any property can be found.

H. L. Styers filed a suit against W. A. McClure for \$5,564, alleged to be due in a settlement of a partnership. The two were in the timber business and recently had a settlement for dissolution. The plaintiff alleges that the defendant had collected money and attended to the business, and that he owes him the above amount.

Rachael Calhoun filed a suit against Albert Calhoun for divorce on the ground of abandonment. They were married in August, 1901, and separated in November, 1902.

GOUGING THE PEOPLE.

Ten-Cent Fare to Coney Island Held to Be Illegal.

New York, Aug. 13.—Justice William J. Gaynor of the appellate division of the supreme court, in Brooklyn, today decided that a 10-cent fare to Coney Island is illegal, and that a passenger has a right to refuse to pay the second fare.

The decision was handed down in a habeas corpus proceeding to obtain the release of a person who had been arrested for refusing to pay the second fare on the Brooklyn rapid transit lines.

An official of the company said tonight that there would be no reduction of the fare tomorrow, and that the conductors will demand ten cents from every passenger going to the seashore.

Seven Sets of Triplets.

PParis, Aug. 13.—There is a farmer near here who is proud that the stork has been particularly kind to him and brought him 21 children. Melange, the proud father of the youngsters has been married only seven years and every year his wife presented him with triplets.

AGED LADY'S SUDDEN DEATH

MRS. CATHERINE HESSIG EXPIRES FROM HEMMORRHAGE OF LUNGS.

A Former Resident Also Dies Suddenly in Memphis of Heart Troubles.

Mrs. Catherine Hessig, mother of Dr. Herman T. Hessig, died yesterday at 1 o'clock p. m., at the residence of the son, at Eighth and Jackson streets, from the effects of a hemorrhage of the lungs she had on Sunday.

The deceased was seventy years of age, was a native of Switzerland but had been living in America since 1850 and in Paducah since about 1860, coming here from Cincinnati. She was the widow of Dr. Fred A. Hessig, who was a practitioner and druggist during his residence here. Mrs. Hessig was a lady of the old school, of a most kindly nature, and was highly esteemed by all friends. She was a consistent church woman and had a substantial property left her by her husband and son, the late Fred Hessig, of Memphis. She left no family other than her son and two grand children, sons of Dr. Hessig, who live in New York.

It is understood that Mrs. Hessig Sunday when she became satisfied that she could not live made her will and left nearly all of her property to her grand sons and made Mr. Fred Kamleiter her administrator.

The funeral occurs this afternoon at 3 o'clock from Dr. Hessig's residence. Services will be conducted by Rev. Fields, of the Third Street M. E. Church. Interment in Oak Grove cemetery. All friends are invited.

Mr. Louis Lutz, formerly in the employ of the Furniture company here, died suddenly in Memphis, where he has resided for some time, yesterday morning, of heart failure. He is survived by his wife and three children. He was a brother of Mr. T. B. Lutz, of 814 South Seventh street, this city, who was called yesterday to attend the funeral of his brother.

Mrs. Sallie Meadows age 79 years died yesterday at 920 South Eighth street. Her funeral will take place today at Boaz, Graves county, Ky.

PLEDGE TO VOTERS

BRIBE, JUDGE SAYS

Michigan Jurist Upsets Traditional Methods of Conducting Campaign.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 13.—That a pledge made to voters by candidates asking for their suffrage amounts in fact and in law to an attempt to bribe is the declaration of Judge Winsor, who has declared three candidates for sheriff disqualified for election because of promises made to voters.

Judge Winsor decides that in case either three is elected, he will be ineligible to serve and the election will be void. George V. Gibbs, police chief of Marshall, promised that if elected he would charge the county only the actual cost for boarding prisoners in jail, although the price of 15 cents a day each is fixed.

A. K. Prentiss offered to serve for \$1200, whereas the regular salary is \$1500.

I. J. Buckley owns two trained bloodhounds, of which he offered the county the free use during his term if elected.

Judge Winsor holds that all three have offered bribes to voters of the county.

The tea gardens of northern India extend over 500,000 acres, and they produce 490,000,000 pounds of tea per annum at a profit of \$100 an acre.

BASEBALL

The Indians won yesterday and tied a shutout to the visitors, knocking Selby out of the box in the first inning.

DANVILLE.										
Players.	ab	r	h	po	a	e				
C. Fleming, 3b.	5	0	1	0	5	0				
Hentline, c. f.	4	0	1	1	0	0				
Clair, s. s.	4	0	1	3	3	1				
Hayworth, 1b.	4	0	2	12	0	0				
Johnson, r. f.	4	0	0	0	0	0				
Craig, r. f.	3	0	0	8	0	0				
Lattimore, c.	4	0	2	4	2	0				
Ott, p.	4	0	0	4	0	2				
Selby	3	0	0	0	0	0				
Guesney	1	0	0	2	0	0				
Totals	36	0	7	24	12	3				

PADUCAH.										
Players.	ab	r	h	po	a	e				
Taylor, c. f.	4	0	0	1	0	0				
Perry, s. s.	3	1	0	3	3	1				
Quigley, 2b.	3	1	1	4	2	0				
Cooper, l. f.	3	1	0	3	0	0				
Wetzel, 3b.	3	1	1	5	0	0				
Hass, 1b.	2	1	0	12	0	0				
Lloyd, r. f.	3	1	0	0	0	0				
Downing, c.	3	0	0	4	0	1				
Miller, p.	3	0	0	2	1	0				
Totals	29	6	2	27	12	3				

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—RHE
Danville.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 7 3
Paducah.....6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—6 2 3
Summary: Struck out—By Miller 6 by Selby 4. Hit by pitched ball—Cooper and Hass. Wild pitches—Miller 1. Time of game—1 hour and 40 minutes. Umpire—Pualters.

Fan Hope.
The fans are increasing gradually at the ball park, as there are only eight more games to be played on home grounds.

Vincennes, the Champs, are here this afternoon.

Jimmie Wright will deliver his goods to the visitors this afternoon and should win, as he has the support it takes to win.

Miller has proven himself to be there when needed.

Local fans are hoping to see Miller pitch against the great "Perdue" of Vincennes' bunch. These two youngsters are the best in the league.

A hot contest is on at ball park this afternoon. Let all our local rooters turn out with their horns.

Top Notchers Shut Out.

Cairo, Ill., Aug. 13.—Chenault was wild today and the locals had little difficulty in getting the only one of the series. Johnson was the bright star for the locals and pitched a better ball, was hit fewer times than Chenault, but did not allow them to be bunched on him. Cairo made her scores in the first, and after that it was a one, two, three and out affair.

RHE										
Vincennes	0	6	2							
Cairo	0	0	0							
Batteries: Johnson and Quieser; Chenault and Matteson.										

Mattoon Won Double-Header.

Mattoon, Ill., Aug. 13.—Patrick ("Rough House") McCarthy broke all Kitty pitching records by winning a double-header from Jacksonville, letting them down with three hits only in each game and shutting them out in the first and nearly duplicating the feat in the second. Score:

RHE										
First game—										
Mattoon	4	5	3							
Jacksonville	0	3	3							
Batteries: McCarthy and Johnston; Patrick and Belt.										
Second game—										
Mattoon	3	5	2							
Jacksonville	2	3	1							
Batteries: McCarthy and Johnston; Fox and Belt.										

Restore Color to Gray Hair.

Paris, Aug. 13.—Prof. Bouchard has delivered a message of hope to the gray-haired. He declared he has proved beyond doubt that the application of X-rays will cause gray hair to reassume its natural color.

Municipal Ownership Profits.

London, Aug. 13.—The annual report of the Nottingham Gas Committee is just issued, and shows a profit of \$505,000. The Nottingham waterworks made a net of \$36,000 on the year.

Guthrie's
PADUCAH, KY.

Your Time

WE HAVE SOLD LOTS OF SHIRT WAISTS THIS SEASON AND HAVE MADE OUR PROFIT ON THEM. IT IS YOUR TIME NOW. WE MUST MAKE ROOM FOR OUR FALL READY-TO-WEARS, TO DO THIS WE WILL SACRIFICE EVERY ONE IN THE HOUSE AT COST.

322-324 BROADWAY

GOOD MORNING

Did you swallow your share of dust last night? I have a full line of Garden Hose, Nozzles, Sprinkling Sleds, etc., various grades and various prices. Help your neighbor keep down the dust.

Ed D. Hannan

Both Phones 201. 132 South Fourth St., 325 Kentucky Avenue.

Cyclone Insurance

\$6.00 FOR \$1.000 FOR 5 YEARS

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Campbell Building. Both Phones 369

\$5.00 to CHICAGO

AND RETURN, VIA THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD

Grand Excursion, Tuesday August 21

Tickets good for going passage on

SPECIAL TRAIN

Leave Paducah	9:30 a. m.
Leave Maxon	9:53 a. m.
Leave Kevil	10:10 a. m.
Leave La Center	10:21 a. m.
Leave Barlow	10:30 a. m.
Arrive Chicago	8:30 p. m.

Returning, Tickets will be good on all Regular Trains leaving Chicago to and including Wednesday, August 29th, except Fast Mail Train leaving Chicago 2:30 a. m.

Under no circumstances will a longer limit be given on the return portion of these Excursion Tickets.

Further Particular of J. T. DONOVAN, Ticket agent, Illinois Central Railroad Paducah.

W. H. BRILL, Div. Pass'r. Agent St. Louis, Mo.
A. H. HANSON, Passenger Traffic Manager, CHICAGO, ILL.
S. G. HATCH, General Passenger Agt.

PADUCAH VS. VINCENNES

Aug. 14, 15, 16, 17.

AT LEAGUE PARK.

GRAND STAND 35 CENTS. BOX SEATS 60 CENTS. TICKETS ON SALE SMITH & NAGLE'S.

FOURTH & BROADWAY.

Last Series of The Season

League Park

August, 14, 15, 16, 17

Paducah vs Vincennes

August, 18, 19, 20, 21

Paducah vs Cario

Double Header

vs Cairo

August 19th and 21st.

Games at 2:30 p. m.

Ladies Admitted Free. August 17 and 21st.

Regular Games at 3:30 p. m.

Admission 35 Cents. Bleachers 25 Cents. Box Seats 60.

Let all come out and make this closing series a memorable one in the history at the National Game in Paducah. Give the home boys a boost.

REPLIES TO FALSE CRITICS

(Continued From First Page.)

loon absolutely and disgraceful, and continuing through months; I heard at least twenty witnesses examined pro and con. I heard the argument of lawyers for and against. I saw the executive there. The chief was asked to testify, but declined. No man said: "This is a dive we have been trying to get rid of but the courts have hindered us." To see if I was in any sense unfair I went to the city clerk and asked him if he had any record of the proceedings against the keeper of the Sixth street saloon. He said he had none, that such records were kept in the office below. I went below and asked the question. They said the matter had not been before the courts. The chief came in and said the witnesses he had summoned were to testify before the "joint committee on saloon license." Let me be mistaken about some things I made another visit to the hall and made a similar inquiry and was told that Judge Cross could tell me about the matter, and I saw him and asked if the case had ever been brought before him, and he said about the first week in July one witness and only one had been brought before him, after the conditions of the Sixth street saloon had been brought to the attention of the joint committee, and thus given to the public. If the case was ever before the late lamented judge the records do not show it. Is that fair on my part?

The only individual criticism that I made on the sources of the mayor's power was the caging in effigy of a splendid citizen of this city with nothing against him but that he presided over a body of honorable citizens asking for a better condition of affairs. The mayor's friends, those who rejoiced over his election did that. I said that was a disgrace to the Democrats, that it beat them and should keep them beaten until they learn to have some respect for common decency. I do not believe that the mayor in his criticism meant to say that he would defend that, but if he does, I do not. You do not make great and good men out of boys by such object lessons. There was not a man present who believed I reflected on the great body of the Democratic party, but on that crowd which is not for principle, but self.

Who elects officers when good men will not agree but simply cancel each others votes? Why, of course the selfish who care nothing for country or morals, but self.

While I was out of the city last week there was an occurrence, to me absolutely incomprehensible. If my voice has ever been raised in the especial interest of any two classes of people it has been the young, and the men who toil. The Central Labor union, which is supposed to be the mouthpiece of all the labor unions, saw fit to give to the evening papers and I understand tried to give to the morning paper, some resolutions taking me severely to task for what I am accused of saying in the pulpit two weeks ago. I do not know who these men are, nor do I know whether any of them heard me or not. It is hard for me to believe that these resolutions had their origin among the toiling sons of Paducah. I have not had time since my return to find out just who were present, or the source from whence the resolutions came. So for the present, knowing that there is not a laboring man in this city who can have one thing against me or has in his heart any opposition to what I have done and am trying to do for this city, I shall pass the authorship. The intelligent moral element of laboring people has ever been and is now the bulwark of the nations of the earth, and that that class of people should attack a man that has done what I have is incredible. But to the resolutions, in part. They say:

"We also deplore an attack made recently from the pulpit upon our chief of police because of the fact that for years he has served the people of this city faithfully, and we do not believe there has been a time when duty called him but what he was up and doing, and if proper aid was given him in the shape of evidence instead of suggestions there would be better results. * * * And would suggest to those who spend their time in finding fault with our city officers to turn their attention to trying to save souls and weeding out the hypocrites from our churches, whether they be paupers or good paying members."

"Saving souls." I will not ridicule these resolutions until I know more of their origin. I have buried too many out of the homes of laborers; I have knelt at the bedside of the sick of too many laborers; I have tramped and driven too much over this city on missions of love and mercy, and I know too well the deep yearnings of the laboring people for purity to believe they are against me in a great battle for purity. This is not the first battle I ever fought. I know whom you can depend upon. I

have seen resolutions and read interviews and heard people howl until I do not have to guess often to find just where such things emanate. "Save souls."

I see a doctor before your board of health. He makes his living and supports his family by visiting the sick, but he is a true man. He is asking for sewers, for the filling of foul ponds, for the speedy removal of decaying matter, for pure food, for pure water, for the removal of that which makes people sick. Why? The whole drift of the thoughtful world is prevention. "Save souls." Where will you save them? You must save them to purity of mind and heart here before you can save them in heaven. All of my work is toward "saving souls." There came into my hands some vile literature. I went before the board of education and asked that they secure legislation against it, and by careful watching I found where some of this literature came from. I went before the committee absolutely alone. I went before the councilmen. I went before the aldermen and said almost verbatim these words: "I come with no petition, but I come myself, representing the people, and ask that these dens from which proceed this vile and destructive literature be not allowed to continue further. There are thousands of men who leave their homes and go to their daily toil who cannot attend and protect their children. The wives of these men are bound at home by the cares of domestic life and cannot attend their children. I appeal to you, gentlemen, to make conditions such that the children of these toiling men may go forth as free as possible from the heart of mind and body."

Is it this for which I am criticized? I heard and saw the fearful and disgraceful condition that prevailed at Broadway and Eleventh and sought and secured ready relief. Is that trying to "save souls?" But these resolutions deplore that I am even reported to have said "that there is not a boy or girl in Paducah 16 years old with a pure moral sense," and adds "were this statement true our churches in the past years have been failures, our schools a farce and our homes dirty dives." Suppose I had said exactly that. Is this conclusion true? No. Is it a reflection on our churches, our schools and our homes? Yes. But it does not make "our churches failures, our schools farces and our homes dirty dives."

What is the moral sense. First—It is not natural, but acquired. Here is a child three months old, as pure as the driven snow, but it has no moral sense. The most immoral conduct may be perpetuated in the child's presence and not in the least affect its moral sense, because it has none.

Second—The moral sense is that intellectual power by which we determine the moral quality of an action or institution.

Third—A pure moral sense is a moral sense which will give to all actions and institutions their right moral value.

How are acquired senses developed? The muscular sense is acquired. All of us have more or less muscle, but very few of us have a pure muscular sense. Go to your groceryman; ask for three pounds of sugar; he puts sugar in a sack; he lifts it from the counter, thus measuring it by the muscular sense; he puts it upon the scales; the scales verifies the judgment of his muscular sense. Suppose his muscular sense has been developed according to a false scale, so fourteen ounces is the pound. Can it stand the test by a true scale, sixteen ounces to the pound? No. Anyone knows it cannot. Are our mental senses less sensitive than our muscular? Can pure moral senses be developed in the midst of impure standards and tolerated vices? Can children long accustomed to unblushing vice make a proper estimate of its awful turpitude? No. And every teacher and author of note in the world is in harmony with me. I do not know an exception. Why the world-wide cry against the meat packers? Everybody knows Pure food, pure air, pure water, clean material conditions for health of body; pure examples, pure environments, pure literature, high ideals for right moral senses. No man can gainsay it. For this I stand now and forever.

GOES TO HONDURAS.

Dr. Guiteras Sent to Central America to Investigate Yellow Fever.

Cairo, Ill., Aug. 13.—Dr. G. H. Guiteras, surgeon of the U. S. Marine hospital here, left yesterday evening for New Orleans. From there he will sail to Salvador, Honduras, at the direction of the government, to determine the yellow fever situation in Central America. It will be remembered that Dr. Guiteras was sent south last year to serve in the stopping of the epidemic which was raging there. It is thought that the doctor will be absent from Cairo about three weeks or a month.

"Say, jinks!"
"Well?"
"What would you do if brought face to face with the inevitable?"
"Why, I'd bow to it, of course."
Louisville Courier-Journal.

NEW YORK WOMAN'S SHOES

Philadelphia Critic Says Their Appearance Indicates Carelessness.

Said a Philadelphia woman the other day:
"There is one peculiarity about women in New York which must strike any stranger coming to the city."
"At home, and in most other places I have visited, a woman feels almost well dressed if only her gloves and shoes are new and really smart looking. In New York that evidently is not the case, at least so far as the footwear is concerned."
"Have you noticed it? Even very well dressed women over here wear poor shoes. When they are not shabby and broken they are of poor last and cheap leather."
"And the fact is the more remarkable because I have never seen men more extravagant in their footwear than those of New York. The next time you are in an elevated train or street car observe the row of feet opposite. The men will almost without exception be well shod, and there will be glimpses of the most beautiful things in silk and embroidered socks appearing above their shoe tops; while the stylishly clad feminine foot will be conspicuous by its absence."
"I don't know whether it is that the New York woman considers a five-dollar shoe an unheard-of extravagance or whether she is a poor judge of footwear. But whatever it is, I prefer the old-fashioned Philadelphia opinion that a lady is known by her hands and feet more than by anything else."

HER BUSINESS ABILITY.

Fiap Deal That Netted Resourceful Wife One Hundred Dollars.

Senator Platt, in a humorous speech was praising woman at a dinner party "And her business ability," he exclaimed. "Only the other day this young wife of a young friend of mine said excitedly to her husband on his return home:

"John, I have made more money than you to-day."

"How much have you made?" he asked.

"A hundred dollars," she said proudly.

"Good, good!" cried the young man. "And how did you make it?"

"Well," said the young lady, "you know my old piano that you only paid \$300 for? I sold it to-day for \$400."

"Gracious, and what are you going to do with all the money?" he asked.

"Oh, there isn't any money," she said.

"Eh?"

"You see, I sold the piano to a dealer," she explained. "He gives me a new one for \$400 and allows me \$400 for the old one. Haven't I done well? If you'd stay home and let me run your business for you, you'd grow rich. Think, \$100 a day! That is over \$300,000 a year."

MARYLAND'S OLD VOLCANOS

Three Peaks in Western Mountains Found to Be Metal-Bearing Volcanic Rock.

Prof. Philip R. Uhler returns to the city with the report of a discovery which he made in the western Maryland mountains. Three peaks, the principal one named Buzzard's Knob, crown a plateau about six miles from the city, reports the Baltimore American. It was for Prof. Uhler to discover that the three prominences are in fact volcanoes, and that they are the very oldest type of volcanic rock that is found in the United States.

These peaks are of a different form from volcanoes like Vesuvius. In the latter form of volcano molten lava and stones are forced up by superheated steam, leaving a deep hole, but in these craters in western Maryland the whole mountain was originally in a molten condition and the top crust was forced upward in a dome-shaped form, and such lava as did not escape was forced out in vents at various places. The volcanic rock of the region is metal-bearing, and specimens of gray, green and gold copper were found by Dr. Uhler. The domes of the craters were somewhat elliptical in shape.

MEANING OF SURNAMES.

Derivation of Some of the Family Names Familiar in Our Day.

Nearly all surnames originally had a meaning. They were descriptive of their owners. In a word, they were nicknames, like "Skippy," or "Shorty," or "Pud," says the Philadelphia Bulletin.

Peel is a surname that shows the original Peel to have been bald. Grace means fat—from the French "gras." Graat, from "grand," means big.

An Elephant should be a clumsy and unwieldy person. This surname was "elephant" originally.

The Parkers were keepers of noblemen's parks. The Warners were warners or rabbit tenders. The Barkers prepared bark for tanning. The Laboucheres were butchers.

Bell meant handsome. Cameron meant crooked-nosed. Curtis meant polite. And Forster meant forester; Napier, a servant in charge of the table linen; Palmer, a pilgrim; Wainwright, a wagon builder; Webster, a weaver; Wright, a carpenter.

Mending Matters.

"Haven't you often wondered why so many broken down widowers want to get married again?"
"Why, no. Naturally, they want to get re-paired."—Baltimore American.

AN EGYPTIAN QUICK SHAVE.

"Give me a quick shave," said a man who had wandered into a strange-looking barber shop in lower Washington.

"Yes, sir," replied the Egyptian barber, who was stout and swarthy. He began to unbutton the customer's coat and waistcoat.

"Hold on! I asked for a shave," exclaimed the customer.

"I shave you, sir," said the barber, and calmly proceeded to hang up the wearing apparel.

Then he removed collar and tie, unbuttoned the customer's shirt and tucked it down.

"What are you going to do?" demanded the customer, now a little frightened. "Is this the way to give a quick shave?"

"I make you feel plenty of good," said the barber reassuringly.

Then he began to strop a razor like a jackknife with a large inlaid ebony handle containing a fan and a stiletto.

"He's going to cut my throat," thought the customer. "I'd better keep quiet and perhaps I can escape. This is a quick shave with a vengeance. I'll lose my train, anyway."

It was one alleviation that the barber was not inquisitive. He went about his work seriously and methodically.

He poured some drops of an aromatic tincture into a basin and carefully washed the patient's chest. The next thing was to investigate certain moles and in one or two cases to pull out hairs with a pair of tweezers and apply a dab of ointment.

Then taking a gilt shaving cup inscribed with shorthand symbols of Arabic he lathered the chest, shoulders and lower back of the neck of the customer and proceeded to shave with the jackknife, which was fairly sharp.

"By the way, is this an operation for appendicitis?" asked the customer with mild sarcasm. "Perhaps you think I'm an actor going to wear a low necked toga in the forum scene."

"I shave good Egyptian style," replied the other serenely, and fetching a silver basin with a semi-circular opening to fit the neck he placed it under the patient's chin and hooked up a chain around the back.

The effect in the mirror was of a device to feed infants. Its object, however, seemed to be to catch the superabundant thin lather that flowed in streams from the upper lip and down the sides of the face.

"Go ahead," spluttered the hapless customer, noticing a clock in the mirror. "You're only been at this quick shave for 35 minutes. Do you generally make appointments by letter?"

The face was shaved twice in the space of 15 minutes, and the man in the chair had hopes of escaping. He reckoned without knowledge, for the infants' basin continued to be jerked up and the artist opened a box of surgical tools.

One of these, a mirror and probe combined, searched the secret places of the ear and cleaned it out. Another instrument shaved the inside of the ear, which was then scented and anointed. The same tool did a delicate job on the eyebrows, removing two hairs in the center.

"A dental surgeon, too," murmured the almost resigned patient, as the barber pried his mouth open, scraped the back of his teeth with a small steel hoe and inserting a roll of slippery bark used it as a toothbrush.

The rights of privacy seemed much exceeded when the patient's tongue was seized by silver nippers and scraped by another instrument.

"I fix your finger nail in your foot?" asked the artist at this juncture.

"No, no; you've done enough to me," exclaimed the customer. "Let the rest of my body alone. I suppose if I'd asked for a hair cut, instead of a quick shave, you would have amputated my leg and trepanned my skull."

"Egyptian barber; do everything," was the calm reply. "I graduate school in Cairo."

The concluding operations were as orange flower scented face wash, anointings of various sorts, combing of the eyebrows, a dry shampoo of the hair, with perfuming, anointing and combing, and a squirt of some fragrant liquid into mouth and nostrils. All this brought the total time for a quick shave up to one hour and eight minutes.

"What is the damage?" said the customer as he was reclining himself.

He felt himself in fact much freshened and exhilarated after so many and varied attentions.

"Twenty-five cents," replied the swarthy artist, naming a higher price than he charged to compatriots.

"Say, that's dirt cheap," exclaimed the American, adding a ten-cent gratuity. But you ought not to advertise it as a quick shave, old man."

"The quick Egyptian shave," said the barber.—Washington Post.

Servant's Long Service.

The following announcement appears in the Geneva papers: "M. and Mme. Edouard Monod regretfully announce the death of their faithful servant, Mlle. Gabrielle Thomasset, who has been in the service of our family for the last 76 years in succession." The aged servant was 89 years old at the time of her death.

Church Saved from Sands.

The ancient church of St. Piran (Cornwall), which was recently discovered in the sands at Ferras, is about to be restored. The church stands near an ancient town of Cornwall, long since lost in the sands, and is considered to be by far the oldest in the country.

BALDWIN PIANO

Scientifically Constructed and
....of the Highest Excellence....

It Appeals to the Artistic and Cultured Class and
is a "Leader" for the dealer.

D. H. BALDWIN & CO.

W. T. MILLER, Agent.

520 Broadway,

PADUCAH, KY.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD TIME TABLE

CONNECTED MAY 30th, 1906.

SOUTH BOUND			
	No. 102	No. 103	No. 121
Leave Cincinnati	8:20 a.m.	6:00 p.m.	.....
Leave Louisville	12:01 p.m.	9:40 p.m.	7:30 a.m.
Leave Owensboro	.....	6:40 p.m.	9:00 a.m.
Leave Horse Branch	2:28 p.m.	12:08 a.m.	11:05 a.m.
Leave Central City	3:30 p.m.	1:08 a.m.	12:30 p.m.
Leave Nashville	4:28 p.m.	1:40 a.m.	1:28 p.m.
Leave Memphis	10:50 p.m.	4:40 a.m.	8:30 a.m.
Leave St. Louis	.....	7:00 p.m.	8:05 a.m.
Leave New Orleans	.....	9:45 p.m.	11:20 a.m.
Leave New Orleans	.....	3:40 a.m.	2:15 p.m.
Leave St. Louis	.....	6:10 p.m.	4:15 p.m.
Leave Memphis	.....	6:25 p.m.	3:45 a.m.
Leave Nashville	.....	7:30 p.m.	4:00 a.m.
Leave Central City	.....	8:25 p.m.	.....
Leave Horse Branch	.....	8:35 p.m.	.....
Leave Owensboro	.....	8:45 p.m.	.....
Leave Louisville	.....	8:55 p.m.	.....
Leave Cincinnati	.....	9:05 p.m.	.....

NORTH BOUND			
	No. 104	No. 105	No. 122
Leave New Orleans	7:30 p.m.	9:45 a.m.	.....
Leave Memphis	6:45 a.m.	8:40 a.m.	.....
Leave Jackson, Tenn.	8:07 a.m.	10:00 a.m.	.....
Leave Horse Branch	.....	10:05 p.m.	.....
Leave Nashville	10:15 a.m.	10:05 a.m.	6:00 a.m.
Leave Memphis	12:20 a.m.	1:45 a.m.	7:40 a.m.
Leave St. Louis	12:25 a.m.	1:48 a.m.	7:50 a.m.
Leave Cincinnati	12:35 p.m.	3:05 a.m.	9:30 a.m.
Leave Nashville	6:25 p.m.	3:00 a.m.	.....
Leave Memphis	9:25 p.m.	3:00 a.m.	.....
Leave Louisville	3:45 p.m.	3:45 a.m.	.....
Leave Central City	2:25 p.m.	4:40 a.m.	10:35 a.m.
Leave Horse Branch	3:45 p.m.	4:40 a.m.	11:30 a.m.
Leave Owensboro	4:45 p.m.	5:00 a.m.	12:55 p.m.
Leave Louisville	5:05 p.m.	7:40 a.m.	4:55 p.m.
Leave Cincinnati	9:25 p.m.	10:00 noon	.....

ST. LOUIS DIVISION

NORTH BOUND			
	No. 366	No. 374	
Leave Paducah	12:40 p.m.	4:20 p.m.	.....
Leave Cordoba	4:25 p.m.	8:40 p.m.	.....
Leave Chicago	6:30 a.m.	6:30 a.m.	.....
Leave St. Louis	8:30 p.m.	7:00 a.m.	.....

SOUTH BOUND			
	No. 365	No. 375	
Leave St. Louis	7:45 a.m.	9:40 a.m.	.....
Leave Chicago	2:30 a.m.	6:00 a.m.	.....
Leave Cordoba	11:40 a.m.	7:05 a.m.	.....
Leave Paducah	3:55 p.m.	12:00 a.m.	.....

CHICAGO-NASHVILLE SERVICE.

NORTH BOUND			
	100-200	101-201	
Leave Nashville	8:30 a.m.	.....	.....
Leave Hopkinsville	11:20 a.m.	6:40 a.m.	.....
Leave Paducah	2:35 p.m.	7:00 a.m.	.....
Leave Nashville	4:15 p.m.	9:45 a.m.	.....
Leave Chicago	6:25 p.m.	9:40 a.m.	.....
Leave St. Louis	7:45 p.m.	10:00 a.m.	.....
Leave Chicago	7:50 a.m.	4:40 p.m.	.....
Leave Nashville	6:30 a.m.	9:40 p.m.	.....

SOUTH BOUND			
	320-300	106-206	
Leave Chicago	6:20 p.m.	9:40 a.m.	.....
Leave St. Louis	9:40 a.m.	1:00 p.m.	.....
Leave Cairo	6:00 a.m.	5:00 p.m.	.....
Leave Paducah	7:45 a.m.	7:00 a.m.	.....
Leave Nashville	7:50 a.m.	3:00 p.m.	.....
Leave Hopkinsville	9:40 a.m.	4:45 p.m.	.....
Leave Nashville	.....	9:45 p.m.	.....

Trains marked (*) run daily except Sunday. All other trains run daily. Trains 103 and 104 carry through sleepers between Cincinnati, Memphis and New Orleans; trains 105 and 106 sleepers between Louisville, Memphis and New Orleans. Trains 301 and 302 sleepers between Paducah and St. Louis. Train 303 connects at East Cairo with Chicago sleeper. For further information, address:

J. T. DONOVAN, agent, City Ticket Office, Paducah, Ky.
R. M. FRATTON, District Agent, Union Depot, Paducah, Ky.
W. W. BARLOW, D. P. A., Louisville, Ky.
JOHN A. SCOTT, A. G. T. A., Memphis, Tenn.
S. C. MATTHEW, G. P. A., Chicago, Ill.
W. H. STONE, D. P. A., St. Louis, Mo.

The New Veterinary Hospital.

Farley & Fisher, Veterinary Surgeons and dentists. Special facilities have been provided for in constructing our new hospital which enables us to treat all diseases of horses and dogs in the most modern manner. We have a clean, airy, sanitary and up-to-date place and one that is complete in every detail.

We invite you to call and inspect our place.
Office and Hospital, 429 South Third street.
Office phone, old, 13445; new 158; residence 1816.

Independents a Factor.

There are not enough straight Republicans to elect a governor. There are not enough straight Democrats to elect a governor. There are not enough municipal ownership partisans to elect a governor. The nominee who will secure a plurality which is

JUST AN ACCIDENT

IN MOST CASES IT IS DUE TO GROSS CARELESSNESS.

Child Maimed for Life Through Momentary Neglect of Nurse—Pleasant Experiences Which Sometimes Come by Accident.

BY MARGARET E. BANGSTER.
(Copyright, 1905, by Joseph E. Bowles.)
Nine-tenths of the untoward happenings that people call accidental are due to gross carelessness and shameful neglect.

There are two sets of people in the world—those who keep things up and those who let things run down. The first have never indulged in the habit of putting off till to-morrow what ought to be done to-day. If the roof leaks or there is a crack in the ceiling or a loose board in the floor or a sagging hinge or a broken window cord, they repair the damage at once. They know perfectly that it costs less to mend than to mar, and marring goes rapidly on where there is no mending. As everybody knows the best way to let even a fine house go to absolute ruin is to shut it up and leave it without an inhabitant. A house that is lived in lasts longer and looks better than a house that is untenanted, because the forces of nature are constantly making war upon the buildings of men, and a constant battle must be waged against them if men are to come off victors.

The heedless housekeeper has casually mentioned that there is a third place on the stair carpet which will presently wear into a hole. She is not ignorant of a rip in a rug which may catch somebody's heel and cause a tumble. But being heedless, she puts off repairing the rent in carpet and rug until an unlucky person hurrying along has a fall, which means a hip out of joint or a broken leg, or worse still, a jar which may cause apoplexy to come on in old age, or the development of a malignant disease in some one younger. These hapless sequences do come from slight falls, and some body is responsible.

A variety of miseries shaffle along in the train of so-called accidents, which never should have been permitted to occur. From time to time people die because they have eaten toad stools when they thought they were eating mushrooms. Nothing is easier than to distinguish between the delicious edible and the deadly fungus, yet these are those who murder souls as if they were laid at the door of accident.

Children are sometimes left in the care of thoughtless hirelings and are maimed for life through falls for which there was neither excuse nor occasion. A man fearfully deformed with a great lump between his shoulders was in his infancy the most noble and beautiful of children. While his pretty nurse was sitting with a gallant policeman the baby carriage took a slide down a steep hill and was overturned at the foot, and years of pain and wretchedness, with the handicap of the hunchback, have paid for that folly.

We seldom read of a railroad accident that is not due to the carelessness of somebody, and yet it would be most unfair to utter sweeping criticisms on the employees of public conveyances. The average man is superbly trustworthy. The engineer sticks to his post and dies in the effort to save the train. When one of the engines on the "Majestic" was suddenly put out of commission not long ago, by a small accident that no care could have anticipated or averted, the corps of engineers, at the risk of their own lives, in the face of clouds of seething steam, shut off the machinery, and were carried to the hospital afterwards. They were heroes.

There are accidents that no one can prevent. But as compared with those which come by lack of care, they are few. When the lightning from the sky strikes a man dead as he sits in his house or walks by the way, he may be said to perish by the act of God. But when a man takes hold of a live wire with bare hands, he has only himself to blame if he drops dead the next instant. The accident was stupid and foolhardy.

We need not limit what happens to apparent accident to disaster and calamity. There are pleasant things that may properly be set down to the account of accident, since we have not planned them nor in any way made the least provision, mentally or materially, for their coming to pass. A young man casts about for a good place to spend a brief holiday. Business claims him so constantly that vacations are few and far between. Not often does he obtain a recess. Shall he go to the mountains, to the old homestead, to the inland springs or the shore? Shall he accept a friend's invitation to join him on a yacht, or possibly shall he go on a bicycle tour over a distant state? He finally decides on one journey or another, with no ultimate object, except to have a good holiday.

Yet on the yacht or in the farmhouse or by the way he is to meet a girl whose eyes shall capture his heart and who shall change the face of the world for him for the rest of his life.

"How came Hugh to marry Belle?" I once asked, wondering at what seemed an incongruous marriage, the husband a man of profound culture and varied learning, while the wife was a brilliant social butterfly, who cared for little except personal adornment and beautiful surroundings.

"Oh," said the friend who answered me, "they met on a slow steamer crossing the Atlantic. Nearly everybody on board was seasick. But they had in common the fact that they were both good sailors, and by the time they

of Roland, had taken up arms to resist the impost of a tribute tax levied of one million carols. The emperor had given over 14 of the ring-leaders to death by fire at the hands of Jacques Barra." But still his vows of vengeance were unsatiated. There remained the Tongue of Roland and the bellman from whose hand had swelled the calls to war.

Jacques Barra beat again upon the door. De Lannoy stood within with weak set hard against the great oak panels. Then he shot back the chains, rolled the door, and bowed low across the threshold before the gorgeous herald. Upon the bell-ringer's right arm was sewed a telltale band of white. It was the badge of the rebellion.

Barra looked down upon De Lannoy, and with a sneer upon his scarred and bearded countenance, gruffly interpolated:

"I am the man of Charles. By his order I am commanded to take possession of this belfry, tear from its roots the Tongue of Roland—he stopped short a moment, and then added in tones intended to sink into the heart of the bellman—"and should I encounter resistance, I am to use my own discretion. Remember Leven Fyl!"

"Who was Leven Fyl?" angrily answered De Lannoy, sparring for time, although he well knew the grow-some story.

"A man after your own black heart—a dog of a traitor with a white badge upon his arm"—he pointed with his sword toward the bellman's sleeve. "He died—but unhappily. I, the man of Charles, crushed his fingers one by one until he swooned from loss of blood."

He laughed mockingly and threw his steel gauntlet into De Lannoy's face. De Lannoy took a quick step behind one of the attendants and tore from his hands his short sword. With it he disposed of the servant from whom it had been snatched, and turned upon the herald. The wounded attendant fell to the mosaic pavement with a groan. Like hungry tigers two other fellows leaped upon the bellman's back before he could make another move, and bore him to the ground.

A leathern thong was wrapped around De Lannoy's wrists and twisted taut until cruel channels were dug into the unprotected skin.

"Now for the bell, men," Barra cried, pointing upward with his sword. "Tear out the clapper—and make short work of it."

It was quickly done; Roland's tongue hung upon a coupling which one man could readily loosen.

Barra laughed again with the old sneer. He took the hempen rope with which the bellman had been wont to ring his bell, and, deftly running up the ladder in the wall, fastened it to the coupling in the heart of Roland from which the clapper had swung.

Then he dropped the coil. It fell directly in De Lannoy's upturned face. The bellman groaned in anticipation of his fate.

Barra kindled a fire in the corner of the tower. He broke the chairs and table, feeding their kindling into the flames. Into the heart of the flames he thrust the heavy end of the bell clapper. In silence he watched it for several moments. De Lannoy in a frenzy cursed him once. Barra only laughed and drew the iron tongue from the flames. The end was white with heat.

Quickly he carried the tongue to the hempen rope, and, fastening it through the coupling, hung it over De Lannoy's face. It swung ten inches above him, yet the heat turned the bellman's cheek a livid green, and cast into his eyes the fire of a demon.

Barra drew a fagot from the fire and touched it to the hempen rope. The strands caught the flame, and a way-smoke of smoke floated out into the air. Barra thrust his hands deep into his pockets and with staring eyes watched first the burning rope, then the white-hot tongue of iron, then the face of his victim. De Lannoy's teeth were set as in a vice. His jaws stood out as from a skull. His eyebrows already were burned away.

The room was dark as the blackest night. The two attendants huddled, shivering, against the remotest corner of the tower. Their eyes were fixed upon the rope in ghastly stare. The wave of smoke grew heavier. Now and then the burning strands sputtered their threatening warning. The iron tongue was trembling. It leaped once—twice—then an awful scream of agony burst through the tower walls, bounding from the belfry in terrorizing echo, clearing the sky of clouds as had the Tongue of Roland.

I jumped to my feet with a cry of fright. My face and brow were wet with cold sweat. I was trembling from head to foot. Intuitively I glanced to the mantelpiece for the Tongue of Roland. It had fallen to the hearth, and the end which lay in the smouldering fire was white with heat.

THE FIRST GRIN.

Well, baby wee, just yesterday I smiled as we in such a way With such a toothless, winsome grin As opened gates to let me in— To let me in and make me glad— The joys of being just a dad.

'Twas your first grin, and I, I allow, I feared you didn't quite know how To crack a smile; you've looked so grim At me, just ever since you came That I was worried, I allow; But that's all past and done with now.

I was just holding your wee hand When you looked up with such a bland And gummy grin, I swear to you I didn't know just what to do, But brought my foot down with a thump That brought your mother on the jump.

As, when I pointed down at you, She gave a look as she grinned, too; As there we were bunched up, we three, Back and a-grinning; seemed to be A regular grinset; these years past, May you and laughter never part. —Houston Post

CURE FOR FOOTBALL CRAZE

Six-Mile Walk Every Day Will Serve as an Antidote for the Game.

Alexander Peck, a well-to-do farmer, three miles south of this city, believes he has solved the football craze with his son. Mr. Peck, reports the Indianapolis News, has a boy of football age, who attends the high school in this city, and has for two years. When the football season first invaded this section he was much sought after to join the Alexandria team, as he was of athletic build and possessed of heroic courage. The boy confided his ambition to his father, who wanted to know why he desired to join an organization that meant weekly injury and possible frequent disfigurement. "I need the exercise," was the rejoinder; "I don't get enough exercise to enjoy my meals."

Peck, pere, was equal to the emergency. "Hereafter, my son," said he, "instead of riding to school in the morning on the traction line, and home in the evening, you can walk. If that does not furnish you sufficient exercise, I can find something else for you to do in the mornings and evenings."

For almost two years, winter as well as summer, except on rainy days, the boy has trudged uncomplainingly to Alexandria, three miles away, and home in the same way. The exercise has been beneficial, but financially it has been a losing game for his father for the boy's appetite has grown to be something phenomenal, as has his growth in weight and strength, of itself of far more value than money. Nothing is ever said by the son of "lack of exercise," and if he continues to hanker after membership in the football team, he is wise enough to keep it to himself, fearing a nightly introduction to a good-sized woodpile at home.

IMMENSE IRON MINES.

Those of Canada Bid Fair to Surpass Any Others in the World.

"Canada will yet furnish to the world its iron supply. It will be just the same with iron as with wheat. A decade from now Canada will outstrip all other countries in wheat growing. The production of iron at a cheaper rate than it can be made elsewhere will cause Canada to take a similar position as far as iron is concerned. In ten years Canada will have become a metallurgical country. You will see an iron industry in the Dominion larger than in any other country in the world." Thus said Dr. F. L. T. Harnett, the French metallurgical expert, inventor of the electric smelting process named in his honor. Fig iron, he says, is the basis for structural and other steel. "At present Canada spends \$50,000,000 to \$60,000,000 in buying steel abroad. The idea ought to be to make that steel in this country out of Canadian material by the aid of Canadian water power and Canadian labor. Think of what it means! The retention in Canada of \$60,000,000 now yearly spent abroad, the supplying of the new demand for steel rails, structural steel, and other classes of the product which have arisen in consequence of the country's development, the profitable sale of your surplus products in foreign markets, and the creation in this country of numerous other industries more or less dependent on iron and steel. In Sweden the quantity of ore is sufficient to supply the markets of the world for 100 years. I should say Canada has three times as much."

THIRTY ELK IN INCLOSURE

Colorado Ranchers Come Upon a Find That Is Rare and Valuable.

The spectacle of 30 elk made an inclosure is something rarely seen in this country, but nevertheless such a sight has been witnessed by several of our ranchers recently, and within a few miles of Pinedale, says the Denver Republican.

Mrs. M. J. Westfall has a school section near the head of Willow creek which is entirely fenced, making an inclosure a mile square. This is well up in the mountains, and recently the gate was left open, which is near the trail, with the result that the elk entered. "Uncle" George Smith and a party of riders, who were out rounding up their beef cattle, found it necessary to ride into this pasture, and rode right into the herd, which immediately fled and followed the line of the fence, making an attempt to go through.

The riders were without weapons and contented themselves with watching the bunch for some time, and then proceeded on their way. Ordinarily an elk will go through barbed wire fence and scatter it for great distances, but this bunch did not. Great damage is often done to the fences of ranchers by these animals.

Johannesburg Court Finding. Dismissed because he had married, a Johannesburg bank clerk obtained three months' salary and \$195 for libel contained in the letter of dismissal, the court remarking that any agreement in restraint of marriage was void, immoral and contrary to public policy.

His Happiest Hour. He—Do you remember the night I asked you to marry me? She—Yes, dear.

"For a whole hour we sat there, and not a word did you speak. Ah! that was the happiest hour of my life!" —Echo de Paris.

His Point of View. Nurse—See, Charlie, the story has brought you a nice little brother! Charlie—Yes, that's the way! Just as I'm getting on in the world competition begins. —Fillingdale Blotter.

BLANKETING OF MRS. WORTHINGTON

BY E. E. KISER.

"Robert," said Mrs. Faddelwaite, "I—I—"

"What's the trouble," he asked. "I hope you won't think I'm extravagant, and I know it is so hard for you to scrape up money enough to pay the horrid bills that always come along about the first of the month, but I simply must have \$500."

"Twenty—say, Mabel, what do you think I am—the son-in-law of some life insurance president? You might as well ask me for twenty million. Do you know that our expenses for last month were \$65 more than my salary? If you are acquainted with anybody who can tell me how to make ends meet when things are going that way bring them around and I'll pay him well for his time. What do you want \$20 for?"

"Oh, never mind, old Mr. Crosspatch. I'll get along without it some way. I know that I'm not worth half what I cost you, and—and I'm going to take up stenography or music or be a Christian Science healer or something, so that I will be able to earn money and—and not always be such an expense to you. It must be so—just terrible for a man to have to give up everything for a woman he doesn't love, when he might have so much if he had never married her, and—"

"There Mabel, what's the use of talking that way? You know I'd be the happiest man in the world if I could pile bundles of money at your feet every morning and give you the privilege of doing what you liked with it. But really you know, I didn't expect to be called on for any more extras for a few weeks and had it all figured out so that I'd be just about able to start in even next month. Of course I can give you the money if you absolutely need it but—"

"Oh if there are to be any buts please don't say anything more about it. I appreciate your kindness, dear, and I know that you have a generous nature, and it must be awful selfish of me to leave you to practice all the self-denial. Never mind, I'll get along without it. I will show you that I can be brave, even if I am merely a useless expense to you."

"Hurrah! Now it's so pleasant for me to go away to work and keep thinking all day of your joyful parting. Just imagine me whistling gayly at my desk as I remember that little old \$20 and the look you gave me as you told me you'd get along without it. In my mind's eye I can see myself calmly smoking my cigar after lunch and thinking, as I watch the rings curl upward, of you here, radiantly happy because of your noble sacrifice. Oh, yes! But come on, dear, let's not quarrel over a little money. Of course you can have it. What am I earning money for if it isn't to give you happiness? And please don't talk any more about doing things for the purpose of earning cash yourself. You earn it as it is. Your love is worth a thousand times what—"

"Dearest," she cried, pulling his face down to hers, "forgive me for saying what I did. You know I appreciate your generosity, don't you? Ah, if you could only know how long the hours seem when you are not with me! And I couldn't love or admire you more than I do if you were so rich that you could buy everything John D. has and turn him out of house and home. Have you the money with you or shall I have to set a check cashed?"

"Here it is. What are you going to buy?"

"Why, you see, I heard from Miss Westcott, the dressmaker, yesterday, and she can come to me three days this week, so I shall have to get something for her to make up."

"But I thought you said the other day that you had all the clothes you were going to need for awhile?"

"Yes, I have, only Miss Westcott has these three days that she can give me."

"I can't see why you should feel that you are obliged to hire her simply because she has three days for which she isn't engaged."

"I'm not, you dear old goose, but you see, if I don't take her Mrs. Worthington, who is crazy to get her, will have her over there and find out about all the things I've had remade and the late remakes and—and—everything, you know."

"Well, but why should you care, as long as your clothes fit well and look fine and are just as good as if they had cost five or six times as much as they did?"

"Oh, dear!" she sighed, as she sat there clutching the money, after he had gone. "I wonder how men, being so stupid, ever manage to get along at all?" —Chicago Record-Herald.

Must Obey Orders.

As an illustration of carrying military discipline too far, this story is told by Gen. Nelson A. Miles: "There was a certain colonel who, in the middle of a campaign was seized with a sudden ardor about hygiene. He ordered that all his men change their shirts at once. This order was duly carried out, except in the case of one company, where the privates' wardrobes had been sadly depleted. The captain of this company informed the colonel that none of his men could change their shirts, since they had only one apiece. The colonel hesitated a moment, then said, firmly: 'Orders must be obeyed. Let the men change shirts with each other.' —Boston Herald.

"Learn to Mix."

"Learn to mix," is the advice given to his pupils by Prof. Frank J. Miller of the University of Chicago. Most young gentlemen nowadays do learn to mix, but the trouble is that their mixing too often is done with drinks.

THE UNLUCKY CZAR.

MISHAPS WHICH HAVE MARKED HIS REIGN.

Thousands of Poor Subjects Crushed to Death on Day of Coronation—May a Fateful Month.

It has been suggested that Nicholas II., czar of all the Russias, is the unluckiest of living men. One would have no difficulty in showing at least that the czar has had more mischance than any other monarch on a throne. His first mishap was that which prophetically came to him in Japan. He was touring Europe and Asia in 1891 with Prince George of Greece. At Otsu, Japan, although he had had splendid entertainment from the mikado, there was a feeling antagonistic to Russia, and a Japanese drew a sword to kill him, when Prince George thrust it aside.

But what he was preserved for was to turn later the first sod of the Siberian railway at the eastern end; and for the dignity—which he in no measure desired, but shrank from—of the crown which came to him soon after by reason of the death of his father, Alexander III., at Livadia.

This attack occurred in May—a month eventful to Nicholas II. It was in May that he was born, 27 years ago. He did not want at \$5 to rule the destiny of 130,000,000 people. He had always detested official life and the homage of courtiers. But the duties and responsibilities of autocracy fell upon him.

He began badly. On the occasion of his coronation thousands of his poor subjects were crushed to death on Khodynskoi Plain. On that plain came what many regarded as the fatal evidence of the ill luck which pursued and makes his life woeful. Just before his accession he had become betrothed to the Princess Alix of Hesse. This, too, was outside his reckoning. Gossip had it that he didn't want to marry a German princess and that the Princess Helene d'Orleans, daughter of the Comte de Paris, was very much admired by him.

Ill luck seemed to pursue him in his married life. For a time it seemed as though his wife would bear him nothing but daughters and no heir to the throne. In 1895 she gave birth to the girl christened Olga; two years after to the one named Tatiana; two years later to Marie, then in 1901 to Anastasia.

Meantime the czar and the people and the czarina herself were disappointed. In August last year the czarina bore another child—and it was a boy. So his luck in this respect may be said to have turned.

However much a liberal at heart, the best accounts agree that the czar took up his inherited authority first with distaste, and then with the firm purpose of continuing his father's policies. He kept his father's counselors, and declared he would uphold the principles of autocracy.

His ill luck interfered here, too. Plokhonovskoff was obliged to retire. Muraviev was taken from him by sudden death. M. de Plehve, his baleful minister of the interior, a Muscovite grand vizier, was destroyed by a bomb. His best beloved uncle, the Grand Duke Sergei, was blown to pieces by a bomb. His governor of Finland was struck down.

Death has threatened his own person many times. In Italy, in 1903, a man named Goertz was apprehended in time to spoil a plot of assassination. An anarchist obtained admission to a state reception at the palace of Tsarskoe-Selo in the uniform of a superior officer of the gendarmes and was discovered, with bombs in his pockets, just in time. A girl student, Mile. Merzhnevsky, was frustrated in an attempt to kill him at the spring review in 1904.

When, last January, with his court the czar was ending the ceremony of blessing the water of the river Neva, a shrapnel from a battery which was firing a salute exploded near the royal pavilion, killing one man and wounding others.

He completed the Siberian railway, as his father desired, in order to consolidate Russian power in Asia and extend the Russian trade, industry and commerce. But this railway was one of the causes that brought about the unlucky war with Japan.

The ineffectiveness of his numerous reforms and attempts at conciliation—annulments of peasants' indebtedness, openings of altars of the Old Faith to undisturbed worship, decrees of religious freedom to all, concessions to the Jews, abolitions of flogging and Siberian exile—the failure of these benefits to pacify his country might well be ascribed to the sinister element which seems to inhere in all his undertakings.

Then there are all the disasters of the war with Japan and the massacres in various parts of the empire to be considered in an account of the mischances that have attended his reign.

Milk in Paris.

In Paris the average price of pure milk is 33.5 cents a gallon.

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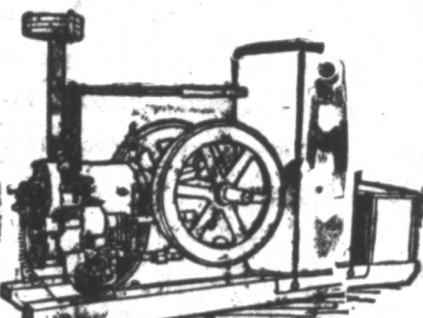
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438 South Second

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To exhibit to your friends the pictures of the pleasant people you have met and the beautiful places you have visited while on your vacation. We have them in stock from \$1.00 to \$35.00.

McPherson's Drug Store.

FOURTH AND BROADWAY

WANTS

WANTED—Bilious people to take Soules' Liver Capsules 25c. R. W. WALKER & CO., Fifth and Broadway.

FOR RENT—Eight-room residence in West End. All modern conveniences. Apply to L. S. DuBois.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY—Able-bodied unmarried men between ages of 21 and 35; citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read and write English. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, New Richmond House, Paducah, Ky.

FOR SALE—Three 10-foot counters and show cases, and one 3 foot counter and show case, at J. D. Sowers jewelry store, 228 Broadway. Cheap.

FOR SALE—Household goods. Apply at once 408 Washington street.

FOR RENT—The Store House corner Sixteenth and Tennessee streets. Good dwelling up stairs, will make good grocery or drug stand. Apply or write to Jake Biederman Grocery Co.

FOR RENT—Down stairs room and board. Mrs. Rook, 430 Clark street; Old phone 317.

FOR RENT—Eight-room brick cottage, with bath, near high school. Apply to Mrs. Girardey, 2226 Broadway. Phone 831.

WANTED—Good cooks, white or colored; good wages. Apply 209 North Fifth street.

FURNITURE bought and sold. Williams, 538 South Third street. New phone 900A.

Handkerchiefs come under the head of crying needs.

BURN: JOSS STICKS

(They Cost Five Cents.)

and

Rub On: SHOO-SKEE TER

(Ten Cents a Bottle.)

AND
DRIVE
AWAY
MOSQUITOS

R. W. WALKER & CO.,

Incorporated.

Fifth & Broadway. Both Phones 175
NIGHT BELL AT SIDE DOOR

PERSONAL NOTES.

Miss Esther Cravens spent Sunday in Hopkinsville visiting friends.

L. O. Stevenson returned Sunday from a sojourn at Dawson Springs.

Hon. W. M. Reed has returned home from Dawson.

Mrs. Rose Franks leaves Tuesday for a week's visit to friends in Chicago.

Miss Bessie Smith of Arcadia is visiting her sister, Mrs. Jack Bloomfield, in Jackson, Miss.

Mrs. Mollie Elrod, of 204 Monroe street, is visiting in St. Louis.

Dick McGregor of the Kentucky Printing Company went to Eddyville on business yesterday.

Mrs. Kate Eley of Mayfield is the guest of Mr. J. C. Gilbert.

Clarence McGregor has returned from Benton.

Mrs. Ed Ligon of Fulton was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Herman Graham, of Jefferson street.

A. E. Fowler of Cairo spent Sunday in Paducah.

William O'Connor and wife of Nashville are the guests of relatives in the city.

R. H. Pogue of Fulton was in Paducah Sunday.

S. C. Kendale of Smithland visited here Sunday.

S. L. Nance of Cairo was here yesterday.

H. C. Redwine of Symsonia visited in the city Sunday.

Shelby Dale and wife of Kevil, Ky., visited friends in Paducah Sunday.

J. R. Travis of Grand Rivers was in Paducah yesterday on business.

B. H. Hill of Cairo spent Sunday in the city.

Mr. L. H. Damsky and wife of Louisa, Ky., are visiting in Paducah.

W. B. Robertson of Dover, Tenn., spent Sunday in Paducah.

George Petter of Cairo visited his parents on South Fourth street Sunday.

Polly Garner of Mayfield was in the city yesterday on business.

Willard Coles of Mayfield spent Sunday in Paducah.

Marcus Molloy of Eddyville was here Sunday visiting friends.

T. J. Myles of Mayfield spent Sunday in the city.

Edgar Grossham of Eddyville was a guest of friends here Sunday.

C. W. Collier of Louisville, who has been in the city for a few days on business, has returned home.

Robert Taylor of Mayfield spent Sunday in Paducah.

Gus Thomas of Mayfield was here yesterday on legal business.

C. L. Hill of Murray spent Monday in Paducah.

David Flournoy is ill with malaria at the home of his brother, J. C. Flournoy, on West Jefferson.

Mr. and Mrs. Eli G. Boone left yesterday for a sojourn at Cerulean Springs.

Mr. Charles J. Kiger and wife went to Smithland yesterday to spend a few weeks.

Judge Thomas Evans of Smithland was in the city yesterday on business.

Mrs. T. J. Ross of West Monroe has returned from a week's visit to her brother, Mr. Lon Polk, and niece, Mrs. Sanders Brooks, of the county.

Mrs. Dr. A. B. Dabney and daughter went to St. Louis Sunday. Mrs. Dabney returns in a few days, but Miss Dabney goes to Springfield, Mo., to visit her brother, who resides there.

Miss Zula Cobbs has returned home from a week's visit to a sister in Murray.

Mr. J. G. Ewell of Douglass, Ariz., was here Sunday and yesterday on a visit to his sisters, Miss Carrie Ewell, Mrs. Matt Ham and Mrs. Claude Russell. He was en route to New York on business.

Colonel John Sinnott has gone to Woodville to visit Dr. C. A. Elliott, formerly of this city.

Rev. Capt. Owen returned yesterday from Fulton, Ky., and Munford, Tenn., where he assisted in two protracted meetings. There were several conversions made at both meetings.

Miss Flora Rohr, the pleasant guest of Miss Erma Reitz, left for her home in Evansville yesterday.

Miss Mamie Baynham, librarian at the Carnegie, returned yesterday from a visit to relatives near Mayfield.

Mr. Sam Quisenberry of Memphis spent Sunday and yesterday in the

city visiting relatives.

Messrs. S. J. Lawler, traveling auditor for the Illinois Central Railroad, and E. K. Stone, a route agent for the American Express Company, left the city Sunday night for a two weeks' vacation and will visit former home places.

Roy Webb, formerly of The Palmer Transfer Co., but now of Pickway, Ohio, arrived in the city yesterday on business and to visit his sister for a few days.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF

—The Academy of Medicine will meet to night at the city hall and not at the Carnegie library building. Drs. Stewart and Boyd will address the body on "Abdominal Surgery."

—A storm was brewing as the Register closed for press this morning. There was much lightning.

—Mr. Henry Rudy while out driving last night drove into an open ditch at the corner of Ninth and Jefferson streets, where Contractors Robertson & Gardner are excavating for storm water sewers. He came near seriously injuring a valuable horse. The complaint was lodged with the police that there was go light at the opening.

—The police and fire commissioners held a brief meeting last night. There was little business of interest transacted.

—The Illinois quartet of supposed elopers picked up Saturday night at the Union depot by Policeman Hurley and Mr. Kirk, of the I. C. R. R., were yesterday forenoon, at the Rescue Mission, united as two couples by Rev. R. W. Chiles, the pastor of the mission.

—Tomorrow the feast of "The Assumption of Blessed Virgin Mary" will be observed by the Catholics. The usual interesting services will be held at St. Francis De Sales church at 7 and 9 o'clock a. m.

FOR SALE—Twelve-room residence on North Seventh street, with all modern conveniences; price reasonable and easy payments. Address R., this office.

Budweiser, king of bottled beer, in family size cases of two dozen bottles to the case delivered to any part of the city on short notice. Anheuser-Busch Brewing association branch. Both phones 128. J. M. Steffen, manager.

Word has been received by the authorities of Ripon college, in Wisconsin, that the Carnegie fund for the pensioning of aged college professors has been increased to \$15,000,000.

Dr. Reynolds has moved from his office in the Fraternity building to offices over Riley & Cook, the photographers, on South Sixth, near Broadway.

LOST—Large Lewyellen setter, white with small black spots on body and larger ones on hip and both sides of face; bobtailed and left front leg crooked; answer to name of "Dan." Liberal reward, return to Dr. Hearn, Fifth and Broadway.

WANTED—Boy 18 to 20 years old for green house work. Apply C. L. Brunson & Co., Rowland Place.

Exhaustive observation is an element of every great achievement.—Spencer.

RIVER RIPPINGS.

River Stages.
Cairo 16.3; falling.
Chattanooga 4.9; falling.
Cincinnati 11.2; rising.
Evansville 6.9; standing.
Florence 3.6; falling.
Johnsonville 6.7; falling.
Louisville 4.4; rising.
Mount Carmel 1.1; rising.
Nashville 9.4; falling.
Pittsburg 5.6; falling.
Davis Island Dam 7.6; falling.
St. Louis, 12; rising.
Mount Vernon 6.3; standing.
Paducah 7.8; falling.

The Dick Fowler left yesterday morning at 8 o'clock for Cairo.
The Joe Fowler left at noon Monday for Evansville.

The Burtruff left Monday at 10 o'clock for Clarksville.

The Saltillo passed out the Tennessee river at 1 o'clock Monday morning bound for St. Louis.

The Lookout made a trip here yesterday with a load of stores.

The Clyde arrived out the Tennessee river yesterday, and makes return trip Wednesday evening.

The City of Savannah left St. Louis Monday at 5 o'clock and is due to arrive here Wednesday morning.

The Wave Rock, with government barges and river surveyors, is here en route towards Cairo.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Very often the less faith other people have in a man the more his wife lies.

Lots of us would have been satisfied had Russell Sage left us half as much.

It's just as easy to make a poor excuse as it is difficult to make a good one.

Although a woman may not love her husband, she gets angry if other women love him.

If some people should make it a rule to pay as they go they would never get far from home.

"Henrietta," said Mr. Meekton, "is it true that women have no perception of the comic?"

"It must be true, Leonidas," was the answer. "Otherwise some of them would never marry such ridiculous men."—Washington Star.

A debt-collecting agency which is run as a part of the regular postal system is the newest "improvement" of the postoffice of Austria. Despite the novelty of the enterprise, the plan has worked admirably, so that many thousands are collected annually by the postmen throughout the Austrian empire.

As soon as the necessary funds are collected a Hebrew institute will be erected in Omaha, Neb., by the local B'nai B'rith for the purpose of training Jewish boys and girls.

Spain is the only country that has a coinage bearing a baby's head on it. Coins bearing the baby head of King Alfonso were issued in 1888.

The most awful accident in history was the fall of the Roman amphitheater in the time of Tiberius. Fifty thousand people were crushed.

Money makes the mare go, but it can't put a stubborn mule in motion.

Special Ten Day's Sale

EYE-SEE JEWELRY AND OPTICAL CO.,

We are offering a 20 year Gold Filled Case, Main Movement, for \$8.45.
A Seth Thomas \$12.00 Mantel Clock for \$7.50
Wenger's 1847 Knives and Forks, a set, \$3.45
Genuine Rogers' Teaspoons, a set,75
Genuine Rogers' Tablespoons, a set \$1.25
Our entire line of Cut Glass at 30 per cent. off of regular price.
Our Hand Painted China, fine as any line in the city, at 50 per cent. off regular price—you must see this line to estimate fully the bargains we are offering.
A special reduction on every article in our store for 10 days only—suitably for cash—
Our repairs must give you satisfaction.
Waxes tested free.

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315 BROADWAY, GUTHRIE'S OLD STAND.

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